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LOCAL NOTICES.

Prices Unaffected---Still Down.

Messrs. Bates & Bell still continue to sell Dry Goods lower than any other house in the city. Nothing can effect their prices for Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Housekeeping Linens, Sheetings, Towels, Damasks, Shawls and general Dry Goods. Remember the fashionable house of Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street. Ladies will consult their own interest by favoring this house with a purchasing visit.

The Singer Sewing Machine.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines, over all others, for either *family use* or *manufacturing purposes*, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer necessary. Its attachments for *Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c.*, are used and practical, and have been invented and adjusted expressly for the Machine. Sraw & Morton, agents, corner St. Clair and Penn streets.

Ylang-Ylang!!!

The new and delightful French Extract at Clark's 69 Fifth street.

Be Celebrated

Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Excitement in the Sixth Ward.

This is in consequence of the tremendously low prices of Dry Goods of every description at *Soney's* new store, No. 168 Wylie, *near Elm street*. If you want the best French Merino, all wool Delaines, best 4-4 Ticking, best Prints, Cassimeres, Breakfast Shawls, Tweeds, Hosiery, Gloves, elegant Plaids, Bleached Canton Flannels, Blankets, Sewing Cotton, Threads, go at once to Soney's---*the cheapest Dry Goods house in Pittsburgh.*

Boquets.

At J. R. & A. Murdock's, 112 Smithfield street.

Central Park, Penn Street.

A grand carnival to-day. Splendid ice and lots of fun. Go and see.

Heliotrope Sachet!!!

At Clark's, 169 Fifth street.

The Marvel of the Age

Is the celebrated "*Queen of the Wash Tub*" the only absolutely perfect washing and cleansing fluid ever discovered. It is positively a *benefit* to fabrics of all kinds---making them cleaner and purer, and it saves all rubbing on the washboard, and affords housekeepers an opportunity to economize in money, health and labor. This fluid contains *nothing injurious*. On this you can rely implicitly. One trial and our directions will demonstrate its value to every household. Sold by Grocers. Beware of the flavored base counterfeits and ask for "*The Queen of the Wash Tub.*" Depot, 126 Wood street.

Parlor Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimmings and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

Violet Sachet!!

At Clark's Drug Store, 169 Fifth street.

Sewing Machines.

No one at all acquainted with the history of sewing machines in this country will doubt us when we say that there has been more Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines sold within the last four years than any other three machines combined. They are competent to do all kinds of work, from the finest and most stitching to binding and felling the heaviest goods. Wm. Semmer & Co., No. 77 Fifth street, are the agents for the sale of these superb pieces of mechanism in this city. Their exhibition rooms are worth a visit.

Only the Best Will Answer.

Only the best of Drugs and Medicines are sold at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

The Portable Pipe Organ.

We were shown in the Saloesroom of the enterprising Music Dealers, Messrs. Hamner & Yeager, No. 90 Seventh street, a wonderful musical instrument---the Portable Pipe Organ. The most eminent musical authorities in America have pronounced the Pipe Organ unrivalled by any instrument of combined sound ever before offered the public. The candid mind on examining this wonderful production will be thus summed up: It gives you the genuine pipe tone---is a pipe organ in portable shape; can be purchased for one-half the cost of a church organ or side piano; and to take up no more room than what is now used for a piano; is not affected by heat nor cold, and cannot of course be so pure. They are adapted to a wider range of music than the piano, making them the most desirable parlor instrument extant; they are the best ever invented for accompanying the voice and solo playing in combination with harp or violin, the quickness of speech, easy and graceful modulation, rich and powerful tone have secured the amount of music for one-half the cost of any other instrument.

We would advise all who are in want of such an instrument, not to forget the Pipe Organ, for which Hamner & Yeager are both the agents and agents for Western Pennsylvania, Northwestern Virginia and Eastern Ohio.

Turner's Neuralgia Pills.

Sold only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. SMW

Depend Upon It.

You can save money by buying your Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

The Best Whisky

In the city is sold at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, at lower prices than elsewhere.

Hot Air Furnaces

And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, at the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bull's No. 45 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

About six o'clock Thursday evening, a fire broke out at Armour & Carnes's Refinery, Pithole, caused by the explosion of a heater. Two hundred and fifty barrels of oil were consumed. The loss is estimated at $700.

Special advices from St. Thomas, to the 24 inst., state that the cholera continued unabated, and a penalty was inflicted upon the inhabitants for failure to notify the police authorities of any case of the disease that might occur.

Captain John Nelson, Deputy Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, died in that city yesterday.

In the Ohio Senate on Thursday, the House resolutions in favor of the repeal of the reconstruction acts were adopted by a strict party vote. There was a resolution directing the Ohio Senators and Representatives to oppose Mr. Sherman's bill declaring the Constitution of Alabama ratified. The proposed measure is declared to be additional evidence of an attempt to overthrow by force and fraud the constitution, and to establish an irresponsible Congressional dictatorship, backed by the bayonets of a military chieftain. The Republicans made an unsuccessful effort to incorporate in the resolutions a clause congratulating the country on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mississippi and Georgia injunction cases.

The House Military Committee is at work in Washington, perfecting a system of military education to be extended to the various colleges throughout the country. Last summer, Col. Whittlesy was detailed by the War Department to draw up a plan embodying the idea of establishing departments of military education in connection with institutions of learning. The committee has taken the plan as a basis, but will perfect a system of their own, somewhat different. The leading idea is, that as many colleges in each State as choose to make a military education a part of the regular course of studies will be supplied with tutors by the War Department, and graduates of such institutions will be allowed to enter the army on the same footing as West Point Cadets.

A Havana dispatch says: Salnave's headquarters are now at Grand Reylere. His chief army was defeated by the Cacios rebels on the frontier. General Alexis committed suicide, and General Noel has incurred the mistrust of President Salnave, who deprived him of his rank and honors.

A number of persons were buried beneath the ruins of a fallen wall at the fire in Wilmington, Thursday night. One white and four negroes have thus far been taken from the ruins in a mangled condition. It is thought all will die. Large numbers of hands were at work on the ruins to recover other bodies. It is feared ten or twelve were crushed. The fire was confined to buildings mentioned in the dispatches Thursday night. Loss about $120,000.

Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, has appointed Jos. D. Colt, of Pittsfield, Assistant Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, in place of Reuben A. Chapman; appointed Chief Justice.

Henry C. Neels, a Methodist preacher, was, on Sunday, seized by a gang of ruffians while on his way to fill an appointment in Blount county, Tennessee, and cruelly whipped.

A soldier of the Twenty-fifth Infantry was shot and mortally wounded in Memphis Thursday night by a freedman, for insulting his wife.

The new excise bill was passed by the New York Assembly yesterday, by a vote of 65 to 46.

FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS---PITTSBURGH LOSERS.---The St. Louis, Mo., papers announce the failure in that city of Mr. Joseph I. Papin, who has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to over ninety-thousand dollars. Business firms in this city are announced to be losers to the amount of $9,698, divided as follows: C. Johnson & Co., $7,958; B. H. Fahnestock & Co., $1,503; Hostetter & Smith, $1,137.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order vacating all tobacco inspectors' offices on the first of March, where the occupants cannot take the oath of office. He has also addressed a letter to the Court of Magistrates, asking why certain inspectors were allowed to qualify without taking the test oath.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1868. NO. 132.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Somerset and Mineral Point RR.

THE CIVIL CODE COMMISSION.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

Gettysburg Invalid Asylum Charter Repealed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 14, 1868.

SENATE.

Final Adjournment.

The House joint resolution for final adjournment on the 10th of March was reported and amended for the twenty-fourth of March.

Railway Matters.

Stutzman, of Somerset, introduced a bill incorporating the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad Company, connecting Somerset with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, being nine miles in length.

The Free Railroad bill was made the special order for Tuesday evening. The Western members have agreed to accept the Senate bill, if obliged to do so.

Bills Passed Finally.

One authorizing writs of error from judgment of Quarter Sessions in cases of appeal from orders for removal of paupers.

Granting aid to advanced and primary soldiers orphans schools established since act of 1867 or hereafter.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Complainter, in full Indian costume, appeared, and through his interpreter, Benjamin Williams, asked for more money from the State.

On motion of Mr. Hong, of Philadelphia, petitions to a large number were handed to the clerk without being read.

Mr. Mann, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the general appropriation bill for 1868.

The Civil Code Commission.

Mr. Hickman, from the General Judiciary Committee, returned the bills proposed by the Civil Code Commission, with information that it was impolitic to act on them till a further report, and proposed a Joint Resolution authorizing the Commissioners to sit till 1870, and make a final report 1871, and, minor reports, with drafts of bills, in the interim, and giving them additional powers.

Bills Passed Finally.

The Senate bill repealing the Gettysburg Lottery act, forfeiting the charter and empowering the Auditor-General to seize all its property, and make reparation to persons who have invested, passed finally and goes to the Governor for his signature.

Mr. Ford's bill relative to limited partnerships, allowing the firm name to consist of one member of the firm, passed finally.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, presented a bill validating the loan and mortgage of the White stone Coal Company. Passed finally.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, a supplement to the Ben Franklin Insurance Company, of Allegheny City.

Authorizing the trustees of the United Presbyterian Church of Tarentum to remove the dead from burial ground.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, opening Locust street, Pittsburgh.

Supplement to acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, requiring the State Treasurer to refund monies to certain banks of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong, incorporating Apollo Cemetery.

Authorizing Margaret Fuller, guardian, to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Gallagher, of Westmoreland, granting a pension to Henry Miller.

Supplement to the militia laws.

Confirming the partition of real estate of John Taylor, deceased, of Greensburg, which passed finally.

Enabling the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church, known as St. Vincents, at Latrobe, to sell real estate and invest the proceeds for building purposes, which, on motion of Mr. Playford, of Fayette, passed finally.

Mr. McJunkin, of Butler, changing the times of meeting of the courts in Butler county to the second Monday in January and April, and third Monday in June and October, which passed finally.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, incorporating the Beaver Falls Gas Company. Passed finally.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the Pittsburgh and Connellsville bill, and an act incorporating the Neshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Company.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

To Western Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, February 14.---The Senate bill repealing the Gettysburg Lottery act passed the House finally to-day, and goes to the Governor for his signature. The Auditor General is authorized to save the property and assets of the defunct corporation, and hold them for the benefit of individuals interested.

Governor Geary issued a proclamation offering a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of John Casey, a witness in the Senate contested election case of Roldson against Singart.

The Dauphin County Republican Convention met this afternoon to appoint Senatorial and Representative delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to vote for Grant and Geary as President and Vice-President.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, February 14.---The *Appeal's* Little Rock special says: The Convention adjourned to-day, subject to the call of the President, or, in case of his death, one of the five Vice Presidents. Among the last acts was a harrangue by the chaplain, urging the delegates to go home and with the aid of the Lord carry ratification. The conservative members presented a written protest against the Constitution, and asked that it be attached to the Constitution. This was refused, but ordered to be spread upon the records. It declares that the Constitution will be proscriptive, and subversive of the rights of citizens of the State, if ratified, and bring desolation upon the people.

North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, February 14.---The convention today was engaged in discussing the bill of rights. No action was taken. The convention will hold two sessions beginning to-night. General Canby has left for Charleston.

Vote on Convention in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.---A dispatch from Galveston says the Convention is undoubtedly carried, the Conservatives voting against it or wholly abstaining from voting. No general returns are yet received.

Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.---The Convention yesterday adopted a resolution asking for the appointment of General Mower to command the Fifth Military District, in case of General Hancock's removal, which was to-day amended so as to read General Sheridan, instead of General Mower.

To-day was the sixty-fourth of the session. Another resolution abolishing the additional thirty per cent. *per diem* failed. The Committee on style reported that the constitution be revised and been sent to the printer, and would be ready for action Monday morning, together with the suggestions of the Committee on amendments proposed. The Convention adjourned till Monday.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, February 14.---The Convention was engaged to-day in discussing the new constitution. Nothing of general interest transpired.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, February 14.---The Convention proceedings were unimportant.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, February 14.---In the Convention to-day, the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of exempting property of the value of $1,200 from seizure for debts contracted after the ratification of the constitution. A resolution prohibiting ministers, bank officers and prosecuting attorneys being members of the legislature was tabled. The oyster tax was discussed during the remainder of the day.

FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS---PITTSBURGH LOSERS.---The St. Louis, Mo., papers announce the failure in that city of Mr. Joseph I. Papin, who has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to over ninety-thousand dollars. Business firms in this city are announced to be losers to the amount of $9,698, divided as follows: C. Johnson & Co., $7,958; B. H. Fahnestock & Co., $1,503; Hostetter & Smith, $1,137.

XLth CONGRESS.

The New Military District.

Penalty for Using Government Funds.

FILLING DEPARTMENT VACANCIES.

Proposed Tax on Government Bonds.

The Supreme Court Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1868.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Wilson gave notice of a resolution calling upon the President for information as to what authority of law he had for the formation of a new military district, as announced in a recent executive order.

Mr. Frelinghuysen introduced a bill to punish parties for the unlawful use of public moneys and other property of the United States. It provides that any officer of the Government who shall be deemed guilty of appropriating money or other property of the United States to his use, or that of any other person, shall be fined double the amount so unlawfully used and disposed of, and imprisoned at hard labor not less than one year nor more than fifteen years. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill reported by him yesterday, providing for the mode of filling vacancies occurring in the executive departments of the government during the recess of Congress. It was passed.

The case of Senator-elect Thomas, of Maryland, occupied the rest of the day. No action was reached, but it is generally conceded that he will not be admitted.

The House was devoted to-day to private bills and the question of admitting the contestant to the seat made vacant by the refusal to admit Mr. Brown from Kentucky. No vote was reached.

Mr. Logan introduced a joint resolution providing for the payment of an internal tax of two per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1868, on all United States bonds, collected by deduction from the coupons of said bonds at the rate of one per cent. or one-half of said tax semi-annually, when said coupons are presented at the Treasury of the United States for payment. The resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Judiciary Committee held a meeting this morning, but did not renew the Supreme Court investigation now pending before them. The indications are that it will be abandoned.

The House Committee of Elections this morning heard the argument in the Missouri case of Sweetzler vs. Anderson.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1868.

SENATE.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, CONKLIN, and WILLIAMS, presented memorials from officers of the volunteer army, protesting against the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. WILSON, relative to commutation for pay. Referred.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, further petitions relative to legislation of gold contracts were laid on the table.

Mr. ANTHONY, from Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to restore Lieutenant Commander Abbott to the retired list.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department, reported by him yesterday, was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked whether thirty days was not an unnecessarily long time for the incumbency of such vacancies.

Mr. TRUMBULL said as the law now stands, the President could supply vacancies for eight months.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by making it ten days, and by inserting after the word "vacancies," "occasioned by death or resignation." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HOWE offered an emendment providing that no officer appointed to fill such vacancies shall receive any compensation additional to that to which he is entitled by the regular appointment. After discussion, agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill reducing the expenses of the War Department, and for other purposes. He also offered a resolution inquiring of the President whether any new military department, division or district has been authorized, and also under what authority of law.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the bill to prevent and punish the unlawful use of public moneys or property. Referred to the Judiciary.

The special order, the resolution to admit Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, was taken up, and Mr. BUCKALEW spoke in its favor.

Messrs. Sherman, Howard, Morton and Stewart spoke against his admission.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that he would close the debate on Monday.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution directing the General of the army to furnish all correspondence by telegraph or otherwise between himself and Major General Hancock, relating to the removal of councilmen in New Orleans. Adopted.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to establish a new Judiciary circuit in Illinois, to be held at Galesburg. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. LOGAN also introduced a joint resolution providing that from and after the first of June, 1868, all United States bonds shall pay an internal tax of two per cent. per annum, to be collected by deducting one per cent. semi-annually from the coupons at the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to introduce a bill prohibiting officers of the United States Government receiving pay, royalty or allowance on any invention or patent while in the service.

Mr. CHANLER objected.

Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, introduced a bill relating to the bureau of civil engineering in the Navy Department. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COVODE presented a communication giving a history of whisky frauds in New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, introduced a bill to abolish and forever prohibit the system of peonage and Indian slavery in New Mexico. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented a memorial from citizens of Osanner and Washington counties, Wis., for an appropriation for the canal at Fort Washington. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour on Friday, to consideration of report of a private character.

The bill authorizing the issue of a patent to Charles Grafton Page, of Washington, for his induction coil. Passed.

The bill for the re-extension of the wooden screw patent to the widow of Thomas W. Harvey, was opposed on the ground that it was in the interest of a monopoly, the American Screw Company of Providence, and defeated by 58 to 70.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution offered by Mr. BROOKS, with copies of all orders by commanders of the five Military Districts of the South for the execution of the reconstruction acts. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, a resolution of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, relative to the tax on tobacco. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill for the relief of the Navajo Indians at the Bosquet Redoubt, and establish them on a reservation, appropriating $150,000 to remove the Indians. Passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the two remaining resolutions in the election case from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, declaring that Samuel E. Smith, the contestant for Mr. Brown's seat, did not receive a majority of votes, and directing the Speaker to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy for Congress exists in that District. Without disposing of the question, the House adjourned.

CANADA.

Huron and Ontario Ship Canal---Fortification of the Frontier Urged---Steamer Sunk.

TORONTO, February 14.---The directors of the proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal had an interview with the Attorney General yesterday. A lengthy discussion took place, which was of an encouraging nature. English and American capitalists are ready to undertake the construction of the canal, if a grant can be obtained, with a capital of $340,000,000.

MONTREAL, February 14.---Adjutant General McDougall, in a lecture before the Militia Officers' Association, strongly urged the necessity of fortifying the frontier. He said the preservation of Canada in the event of war with the United States depended on the construction of a series of detached forts in wide circumference, without which, in the absence of a sound militia system, Canada was indefensible.

The steamer Aurora has been sunk at Lachine, by the water rushing over the ice and pouring in at her cabin windows.

The New Albany *Commercial* says there are no less than twenty-one trials for murder to come before the spring term of the Court for the Second Judicial District of Indiana.

Commodore E. M. Bontwell, late of the United States Navy, has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue for Richmond.

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.

Meeting of Directors of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Penalty for Using Government Funds.

Completion of Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road.

ITS COMPLETION CERTAIN

Pittsburgh's Shortest Path to the Sea.

Addresses of President Garrett and Ex-Governor Bradford.

[From the Baltimore Sun, of Thursday.]

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held yesterday, at Camden Station. The attendance was large, and the following gentlemen, recently appointed directors upon the part of the city, were present: Messrs. Charles Webb, William Dean, James A. Henderson, Thomas O. Sellers, John F. Wiley, F. W. Bennett and W. A. Cunningham.

A proposition was presented from the city of Cumberland, for the transfer of certain lands to the company, providing a rolling mill for the manufacture and rerolling of rails should be erected in that city. The President stated that in view of the difficulty of securing iron of satisfactory and uniform quality, a number of railway companies in England and this country had decided upon manufacturing the rails required for their own use. After full and protracted investigations of the subject, the officers of the company were unanimous in expressing their judgment that the company should erect a rolling-mill. Numerous sites had been proposed, and liberal offers made to supply the requisite land.

As Cumberland was a central location, near the region from which coal could be procured for the supply of the mill, and as the Connellsville road might be expected at an early day to be connected at this point, that city seemed to present a suitable location. The president felt sure it would gratify the board to meet the unanimous wishes of the people of Cumberland in adopting that location, if it were determined to erect the mill, and thus aid in advancing the population and prosperity of the second city of the State of Maryland. The committee of finance had unanimously determined to recommend the erection of the mill, and the acceptance of the proposition of the city of Cumberland, in accordance with the recommendations in the report of the master of the road. The president cordially joined in this recommendation.

It was stated that about twenty thousand tons of iron was now required annually by the road and its branches. Also, that it was due to the Abbott Iron Mill, a very extensive establishment situated within a few miles of Baltimore, to state that the iron furnished by that mill had, as far as tested, proved to be of superior quality. But even with this additional facility for the change in the character of the company, who would select the article of iron to be placed in the rails, was deemed advantageous.

Subsequent to the remarks of the President, it was decided, without division, to accept the proposition and construct the mill.

Favorable action was also adopted upon the application of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad Company for financial assistance for the construction of the road extending from Strasburg to Harrisonburg, explanations in reference to which, and other subjects before the board, were made in the following address by Mr. Garrett.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen: The present affords a suitable occasion to call attention to some important events which have occurred, and others which are about to transpire, and which are, to an important degree, connected with the interests of this company and of this community.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, which has heretofore not been successful financially, has proposed, through its chief officers and owners, that a new board of directors shall be elected, composed of leading citizens of Baltimore and Cincinnati, with such influences also of the local interests of that line. They further propose that the Vice-President of this company, Mr. John King, Jr., shall be elected President of that company, in order to bring about a more harmonious and satisfactory policy in working that road in connection with the Parkersburg Branch and Baltimore and Ohio Company.

This company has steadily pursued the policy of perfecting the Parkersburg branch road. The twenty-three tunnels on that line are being arched rapidly, although at enormous cost. The length of these tunnels is about three and a half miles. Two-thirds of the work on this is already completed, and forces sufficiently large are engaged to insure that the remainder will be finished within the present calendar year. The Parkersburg Branch Railroad, at this work continue to be fifty thousand dollars per month. Arrangements have also been made to proceed with the construction of the bridge to connect the Parkersburg road with the Marietta and Cincinnati road. Under all the circumstances it was apparent that it was proper to enter into the proposed arrangements, so as to insure to Baltimore and Cincinnati, and the connected territories and railroads west of Cincinnati, the most effective use of this great route.

The western combinations being formed by the managers of the New York Central and Pennsylvania roads are creating the necessity for alliances on the part of important western lines with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Geographical relations, with the strong bonds of mutual interests, require this alliance.

On the completion of the Metropolitan road, the passenger from Cincinnati to Washington using this route will save one hundred and twenty-six miles of travel compared with the routes via Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania road, as he can now save by this route to Baltimore, as compared with the Pennsylvania line, fifty-nine miles. The completion and thorough working of these roads cannot fail to accomplish the most important results.

The board has had the gratification of observing that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently decided with unanimity that the repeal by the Pennsylvania Legislature of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company was unconstitutional and therefore void. The board has doubtless noted, too, the highly satisfactory action of the legislature of Pennsylvania, which, in reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, repealed the act rescinding the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road---by a unanimous vote in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Thus the incubus which has so long and so unjustly rested upon the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad has been swept away, and that grand avenue is now within the reach of Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

You will remember that fifty-eight miles of that road from Pittsburgh to Connellsville have been constructed, and that but ninety-nine miles, from Connellsville to Cumberland, remain to be built, and that much work has been done upon the Sand Patch tunnel, which is the heaviest section of the unfinished line. The expenditure, however, required to complete the road will be large, as much heavy work is to be encountered. Not less than four millions of dollars will be required to accomplish the object. The city of Baltimore aided the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to the amount of one million of dollars by a loan of its stock. Upon that million of dollars, in consequence of the non-completion of the road, that company has been unable to pay the interest, so that this debt now exists as fully unliquidated interest.

In 1856 the city of Baltimore enacted an ordinance which assented to the subordination of its lien upon the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road in favor of mortgages to be given to secure sum sufficient to complete the road. This ordinance was subsequently repealed under hostile influences. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company is about applying to the City Council for the passage of legislation of a similar character, and the subject will doubtless at once become as prominent as its great importance demands.

It is hoped that the city of Baltimore will cordially co-operate and adopt such legislation as may be necessary to insure early commencement and rapid prosecution of this great work. Prompt and judicious action on the part of the city will undoubtedly, without delay, secure investment on the part of the city, aid that company in obtaining the necessary means for construction, and thus insure the advantages of the road, as well as the ultimate remunerative character of the investment which must result from the completion of the road.

There is no point in the West more important for a direct connection with the city of Baltimore than the city of Pittsburgh. The population of that city and its suburbs will soon be within it is now estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand. It is the centre of an immense railway business, the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, the Allegheny Valley, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and other great roads terminating at Pittsburgh.

Among the most interesting developments since the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has been the effort to secure the connection with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. All can appreciate its vast importance and the advantages to Baltimore of that connection. Attention is called to the fact that whilst the distance from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania road is three hundred and fifty-five miles, the distance from Pittsburgh to Baltimore by the Connellsville road is but three hundred and twenty-six miles. We thus obtain a direct line under Baltimore and Pittsburgh influence, less so materially than the distance between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. We cannot only compass this difference of twenty-nine miles, but with a line of superior grades.

Whilst the maximum grade of the Pennsylvania road is sixty feet to the mile, it is expected that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road will be constructed with a maximum grade of but fifty feet to the mile. Thus in the equation the distance will be further largely in favor of the Connellsville road. Pittsburgh will thus obtain her *shortest path to the sea*, an advantage which must necessarily add to her prosperity. The entire northwest will participate in this marked and practical advantage of securing the shortest and *cheapest* outlet to the ocean.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road presents, in a national point of view, a very important relation. The distance from Pittsburgh to Cumberland via Connellsville is 148 miles; from Cumberland to the Point of Rocks 109 miles; from the Point of Rocks to Washington, by the Metropolitan road, 42 miles, making the distance from Pittsburgh to Washington via Connellsville road, 299 miles. From Pittsburgh to Washington via the Pennsylvania Central and Harrisburg and Northern Central Roads, the distance is 374 miles, making a distance in favor of the vast travel of the Northwest, as well as of Western Pennsylvania, from Pittsburgh to Washington of seventy-five miles when the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, and Metropolitan roads are completed.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company will be enabled also to bring the western passengers, via the Metropolitan road and the city of Washington, to Baltimore---thus giving them the advantage of visiting or seeing the national capital *en route*, and avoiding the curves on the present line in the valley of the Patapsco, whilst, practically, the new line can be thus used with equal economy.

Surrounded by such facts and circumstances, it cannot be doubted that the city of Baltimore will join promptly and energetically in carrying out this great programme for the advancement of her interests.

The President stated that he had not the slightest hesitation in expressing, as a matter of deliberate judgment, that if the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road be built, within a single year after its construction the value of that road to the community in increasing the business that will fall into the lap of Baltimore will exceed the whole amount the city of Baltimore has invested in that road.

The committee of finance authorized the purchase of the property of the Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Company, at Locust Point for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. That purchase has been made, and the improvements are in progress at that point which will be needed in connection with the general interests of the company.

The board is aware that a contract was made a short time since with parties in New York who have leased extensive grounds and are arranging facilities for a very large business in petroleum at Locust Point. It is confidently expected that when the Connellsville road is built a very large portion of the oil business of Pennsylvania, in addition to that from West Virginia, will concentrate at Baltimore as the most economical point of shipment; and these sagacious capitalists from New York made their contract having in view the large business in oil which the completion of the Connellsville road would command from the Pennsylvania coal fields. The President of the Allegheny Railroad Company, whose road reaches the most important oil regions, expresses much anxiety for the early completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, to which he is a leading outlet for the oil transported upon that line. The grain trade of Western Pennsylvania and the Northwest will also be induced to Baltimore by the economy and facilities of this line.

The policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Company has been to prepare for the Connellsville connection. Its faith has never faltered that ultimately the obstructions would be removed and the road built. The company has expressed the construction of its double track, which has been completed at large cost, so that now, at the moment arrangements are being made to complete the Connellsville road, you offer a first class double track road to Cumberland to Baltimore, by which every accession of business can be conveniently and economically transported on the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Feeling sure as the present arrangements at Locust Point are, it is evident that the demands of trade will require their immediate enlargement. Enterprising parties from Northern cities are already negotiating for additional terminal purposes, and to furnish receipts upon the system pursued in New York, so that advances can be obtained upon the goods so stored. Propositions are also pending for the erection of extensive flouring mills, so that the best and most economical facilities may be furnished for this important and increasing trade.

The Company entered into an engagement with the Locust Point Railroad and Warehouse Company for the construction of a pier at Locust Point, to be ready in season for the use of the steamers of the Bremen line. The President had the gratification to state that four hundred feet of this pier was completed and ready prepared for use, so that the first steamer which arrives will have ample and excellent accommodations. The plan adopted is to build the pier 450 feet in length by 85 feet in width, to be covered the entire distance---thus supplying 55,250 square feet of covered pier space.

The President had also the satisfaction to state that Messrs. Albert Schumacher & Co., the agents of the North German Lloyd, are officially advised that the first steamer of their famous line, the Baltimore, will leave Bremen for Baltimore on the first of March, and the Berlin on the first of April, and that arrangements have been made for the return of these steamers from Baltimore to Bremen on the first of April and first of May, respectively, and regularly thereafter a steamer from each port on the first of each month. Each of these steamers will touch at Southampton on each voyage for passengers and freight.

The steamers of the Baltimore and Liverpool line, viz: the Worcester, Somerset and Carroll, have their schedules arranged for the coming season, the first sailing from each of this month. It is designed so as to arrange the arrival and departures of the Bremen and Liverpool steamers that Baltimore will have a fortnightly arrival and departure. In this case we will have but twice each month there will be communication between England and the Continent by steamers running directly between Baltimore and European ports.

Under these circumstances, with so vast and comprehensive a system, long since planned by the managers of this company, and now about being put into execution, promising results so valuable, the President did not doubt the expectation would be realized that the community will cordially join in aiding those plans and securing the objects designed.

As the Baltimore and Ohio Company has still before it the cost of the completion of the arching of the tunnel on the Parkersburg road, the building of the great bridges to connect the Parkersburg road and the Marietta and Cincinnati road at the Ohio river, and the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio with the Central Ohio road at Bellaire, which latter works will probably exceed in cost a million and a half of dollars, and has also the necessity of preparing large quantities of additional machinery to meet the necessities of its increasing business, it is evident that the resources of the company will be severely taxed to proceed with these improvements as rapidly as the interests of the community demand.

The community has not been asked for aid heretofore in carrying out many great improvements benefitting largely the city of Baltimore. The Bremen line has been established without other assistance than that afforded by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The capital for the Liverpool line has been supplied exclusively by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. And now, when our fellow-citizens will be asked to aid by subscriptions to the Winchester and Strasburg road to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars, and thus open a line extending one hundred miles from Harper's Ferry, through the great Valley of Virginia, and the city of Baltimore is asked to co-operate in arrangements to secure the early construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, it is trusted that such energy will be infused, as to enable the company to accomplish both results at an early day.

Baltimore, by these means, can be placed in a position to realize all her geographical advantages, and thus prepare two hundred and seventy-one dollars, currency, per annum.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

Having located their machine shops and stations on even sections of public lands, have asked that these sections be confirmed by Congress. The law sets apart odd sections for the benefit of the road, the Government reserving the even sections for disposal to private settlers. The Committee on Pacific Railroad has had the matter under the subject, and will probably agree to allow the request to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres in each case, taking an equal amount from the odd sections adjacent in exchange.

THE CANVASS IN NEW HAMPSHIR

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

IT IS reported from Harrisburg that "the Western members have agreed to accept the Senate Free Railroad bill if obliged to do so." The disastrous consequence heretofore to those engaged in it of the business of "accepting" a bogus law after their efforts to obtain a real one failed, we should suppose, would deter members from embarking in it. We scarcely know what can be meant by being "compelled" to take this course, unless there is some power or inducement to compel men to commit suicide. The people will accept no such thing, and will repudiate those who undertake thus to sell them out. The bogus law which "Western members" are said—truly we cannot believe—to be willing to "accept," would serve only to obstruct the building of new roads. Being itself impracticable for the building of railroads, it would serve only as an excuse for denying the special legislation necessary if we are to have any more railroads, outside of the Monopoly. Already half a dozen roads are projected in the expectation of a Free Law, and we have yet to see the slightest favor in the Legislature to a single one of them. Let there be no such bargain as is rumored to be on foot at Harrisburg. If the public interest will not, at least their own should warn members how they bargain away the Free Railroad principle.

THE OIL TRADE—PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND.

The Cleveland *Herald* refers to what it calls "discrimination by the Pennsylvania Railroad against Pittsburgh in the rates of crude oil," and remarks thereon as follows:

> The two points of interest to us brought out by this controversy are, the great superiority of this city from the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, our entire oil trade being due to their enterprise, and the superiority enjoyed by Cleveland over Pittsburgh as a distributing point. A Cleveland oil refiner informed us how much Pittsburgh is ahead in this important trade, and that whilst the hour in which Pittsburgh ties can be located after off light the superincumbent incandescent cloud, the rate to Cleveland is yearly less in danger of adding his way if he possess a nose of ordinary length.

We do not understand that our refiners have any disposition to disguise the fact that cheaper transportation is necessary to the retention of the oil business here. There is no way to obtain this but through railroad competition. The probable early opening of the Connellsville road and connection with Baltimore encourages the hope of such rates as will enable Pittsburgh to retain and even increase its oil trade. No one wishes to see the relations of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia broken off or in any way disturbed, but it is impossible that this or any trade whatever which is mutually profitable to the two cities, should continue so long as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company discriminates against it, or in the language of one of the principal managers, "don't care whether they carry a barrel of oil or not." There are two ways of obtaining justice and relief, if the Pennsylvania Company will not accord it. One is by a Free Railroad Law, whereby another through connection to Philadelphia can be formed; the other is by the Connellsville road to Baltimore. From present appearances, the Pennsylvania Company having stalked into the State capital and found an obedient majority of the Senate there, very little prospect exists of a Free Law. Happily, however, not so in the other direction. The power of the Monopoly, which for a time bound and threatened to strangle entirely the Connellsville Road, has been broken. We are simply compelled to look away from our own State and Philadelphia, to Baltimore. Since it is from Philadelphia, in the Legislature, that the Free Law receives the deadliest blow, we hope that city will view the prospect—not as to oil alone, but trade in general—with as much satisfaction as she can.

RADICAL MASS-MEETING IN PANDEMONIUM.

We had long thought that one such paper as the La Crosse *Democrat* was entirely sufficient to furnish matter to those whose instincts lead them to find pleasure only in the perusal of subjects defamatory and blasphemous. There is a contestant in the field, however, and so aptly does he follow the lead of the original, that the question of dividing honors (?) will be the next thing we will hear of. The Richmond (Virginia) *Enquirer* devotes three columns to a "report of a great Radical Mass-Meeting in Pandemonium," presided over by "His Satanic Majesty," and addressed by "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JOHN BROWN, NAT TURNER, THOMAS H. BENTON, AARON BURR, and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS."

Prominent mention is made of the fact that the article is from "Our Special Reporter." We certainly think that no more appropriate field of labor than Pandemonium could be discovered, in which special reporters from the paper in question could find congenial helps to assist in framing blasphemous productions.

The "special reporter," hearing that the great meeting was to be held in Pandemonium, procured a complimentary ticke, from HUNNICUTT, and on Saturday evening last took the underground railroad for his destination. With unlooked-for honesty he alleges that "the trip was a short and pleasant one." Arrived at the shores of the river Styx, he was ferried over in a cigar-shaped vessel called the General Grant. A conversation with the commander of the vessel, whom he found to be "quite pleasant and communicative," revealed the fact that "owing to such a great increase in his business during the American war he had worn out his old boat and was compelled to build this new one. He named it General Grant to please the Yankees, who were his principal customers. The boat was designed by the distinguished engineer, Colonel CHARLES ELLET." The "special reporter" was further informed that "the lakes in hell had become so crowded of late that none of the new comers could be accommodated with a hot bath, but that Colonel ELLET had obviated the necessity by constructing immense reservoirs in some of the valleys, which, by means of canals and tunnels communicating with distant seas of liquid fire, were kept constantly filled, thus affording ample accommodation for all."

He finally reached the opposite shore of the river, and met a friend who volunteered to conduct him to Pandemonium. At the gate he encountered "General GABRIEL, the same who had once attempted an insurrectionary raid upon Richmond, but had been foiled by the rising waters, who, by that heroic achievement, had been rewarded with the place of door keeper of Pandemonium." Once entered, the "special reporter" devotes much space descriptive of the place. We are told that "in olden times the grand hall was lighted by flambeaux held by thousands of 'shining imps of darkness' (whatever they may mean), but recently there arrived a party of Pennsylvanians who had died of oil on the brain, who proposed to light it up with petroleum. Obtaining a favorable contract they made a tunnel upwards to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where they struck oil, and conducting it downwards in pipes, distributed it over the sides and roof of the hall." His Satanic Majesty was "occupying his crystal throne," when his Richmond subject entered, but "arose and explained the object of the meeting." His emissaries had informed him that the Radical party was threatened with defeat at the next Presidential election. This would be disastrous to him, as by the continued existence of that party anarchy, war, pestilence and famine would be the final and blessed result. He invoked the assembled wisdom of Hell to devise a plan to save the Radical party, and called on his able friend and co-adjutor, ABRAHAM LINCOLN to give them "the light of his experience."

The blasphemous wretch then proceeds to call up the form of the honored martyr-President, who "looked considerably worsted since his sojourn in hell," and, "who recommended that a committee be sent from this court to confer with the leading spirits of the Radical party, and to urge them to impeach JOHNSON and put WADE in his place."

After this "a tall, grim, rugged old man, with dishevelled gray locks, *and a bluish ring around his neck*," was recognized as JOHN BROWN, of Harper's Ferry memory. He was in turn followed by BENTON, BURR, DOUGLAS and others, when the Devil announced that "the views of his cherished friend, Mr. LINCOLN, should be adopted." He then "appointed ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JOHN BROWN and NAT. TURNER a committee to proceed to Washington and inform THAD. STEVENS that he was appointed leader of the Radical party, and CHARLES SUMNER as associate leader and successor in case old THAD. should be called upon to enter upon the enjoyment of his infernal honors before the next Presidential election."

Not content with defaming the good names of deceased Statesmen, however, this "special reporter" drags the subjects of religion and morality down to his low depths and insults the race by a recital of his conversation, held flippantly with the evil one. We do not care to quote further and have only touched the subject at all to show with what an intense feeling of hatred free republican institutions and doctrines are looked upon in some portions of the South.

DISREGARD OF HUMAN LIFE.

"Man is a strange animal" is the sentence passed upon his kind by a man who, in his own character and history, exemplified the truth of the sentiment in a very striking and unmistakable manner. Taking no notice, however, of the eccentricities and inconsistencies of the remarkable person alluded to, and thinking of the words just quoted from him, in their general illustration and application, how very strange on reflection seem the different ways in which death is regarded by different people. There is surely a vast interval between the view expressed in the words so often heard from the pulpit, "death the king of terrors," and the view expressed in the words of SCHILLER, "death cannot be an evil, since it is universal." In every human being, not utterly prostrated by disease, or stupefied by drugs, there is a physical shrinking from the reality and even from the thought of death as an agony, or as a dissolution of the animal frame—but when the time arrives, the fortitude of the most sensitive is usually found equal to the hour, and nearly all die with decency, however they may have lived. The Chinaman, hard and material in his whole constitution, whatever might be his religious views, would probably anticipate and meet death with stoicism. The Hindoo, delicate in organization and with a physique nourished on light food and tempered by a burning sun, usually dies easily. There is nothing in its manner to make the same fate dreaded in prospect by survivors. The Anglo-Saxon with his firmly constituted body compact of vital energy and wiry nerves, carries within him the elements of a hard and painful death as well as of a glowing, vigorous and painful life. The moral aspect which death presents to those named, and to all men, seems much to depend on the moral and religious ideas with which teaching and tradition happen to have made them familiar. Of course natural constitution and temperament affect the reception and influence of these ideas, but are not able to prevent their general effect from being essentially the same on whole nations and on all races fully brought under their operation. The religion of BUDDHA qualifies one-third of the human kind, embracing the most unlike races, to look with almost absolute indifference on death with *nirwana* or annihilation as its immediate consequence.

The influence of Christianity in the West, by raising the general view in regard to the responsibilities and dignity of life, is also seen in enhancing the solemnity of death, apart altogether from the terrible physical images and prospective tortures which have become associated in many minds with the future state of those unworthy of the Paradise destined for others of the departed. The proper, legitimate and undoubted result of Christian teaching and Christian living has been to produce in all Christian nations a general recognition of the sanctity of human life—a general impression of the awfulness of natural dissolution, and a general conviction that there is no crime known to human law-givers higher, or more worthy of punishment, than the violent or the insidious acceleration of its coming.

And yet almost every day and in whatever direction we look so many facts present themselves really, or apparently inconsistent with any such prevalent impression and conviction that one is almost compelled to doubt its reality. The once current belief about the suicide of the scorpion has been exploded by careful observation. Man is the only animal that commits self-destruction. This sin, though probably not forbidden by the sixth commandment, as some suppose, is admitted to be a crime, and yet by a two-fold inconsistency, voluntary self-slaughter is perhaps more common in Christendom than in any portion of heathendom. Much time and much space of paper would be required merely to specify the many ways in which the crime is committed. Omitting mention of all others, what multitudes annually perish from the effects of reckless eating. In old times it used to be said that Heaven sends acute diseases and that men bring chronic diseases on themselves. Among the "*Pensees diverses*" of MONTESQUIE it stands written as the result of his observation that "supper kills one-half the Parisians and dinner kills the other half." If this remark was true in regard to a French city, how applicable must it be to one of ours? As a matter of fact every physician will say that a large proportion of our chronic maladies are the products of injudicious indulgence of the palate. Even where no dinners or suppers deadly in richness and variety of food and dainties have been enjoyed, ill-cooked or ill-chosen diet has been quite as injurious.

It seems almost puerile, or even childish in its futility, to point to our railroad accidents as evidence of our want of appreciation of the sanctity of human life. It would be neither philosophical nor Christian to denounce Vesuvius, or to send up a remonstrance against mildew and tornadoes. Plagues and earthquakes are in the order of nature. Why may not these terrible calamities, which are so soon forgotten and so quickly succeeded by others of the same kind, be in the order of nature too? It is vain to say that they are unavoidable. Doubtless they can be prevented, and the inventive genius which has covered the land with telegraph wires and iron-rails, if stimulated by an adequate thought of the sacredness of human life, would never have permitted two accidents of the sort to occur.

To the same cause is to be referred the disregard of sanitary considerations so obvious in the neglect to provide sufficient sewage in our cities and villages. Certainly sensitiveness to the value and sanctity of life would not be able to tolerate for six months the accumulation of impurities by which the air of Pittsburgh is defiled, and some of its streets rendered almost impassable at times. Something has recently been done and more is now doing to remedy these evils, but much still remains to be attended to.

We can at present mention only one other matter at once illustrative of our subject and practically interesting and important. About a year ago one of our well known physicians, as chairman of a committee appointed by the Allegheny County Medical Society, prepared and published a report on our water supply. Few who read that very able paper can have forgotten the horrible account it gave of the sort of water we are under the necessity of drinking during a considerable portion of the year. In view of the facts presented in Dr. MCDONALD'S report the need of new arrangements for water supply seemed most urgent and clamorous. Such, however, is our indifference to health and consequently to life, that nothing has been done to remedy the evils therein described.

A FEW days ago when referring to the alleged "conservative movement" in the Republican party of New York, we took occasion to express a decided doubt as to the truth of the assertion that Mr. RAYMOND, of the *Times*, was in it. It seems that we were not mistaken. The *Times* of Thursday, referring to the New York movement, says:

> This may all be true, but we don't believe a word of it. A great many things may happen in such a city as this without coming to our knowledge, and this may be one of them. But we certainly have heard nothing of any such movement, except in letters from this city published in distant journals. There are doubtless a great many Republicans in this State who do not favor Governor Fenton's nomination for Vice President, just as there are a great many with whom General Grant is not their favorite candidate for President. But, on the whole, we have no doubt that the two nominations represent very fairly the general sentiment and preference of the Republican party in this State.

THE Constitution of Alabama failed of being ratified by about five thousand votes. In three counties the polls were not open at all, and in two others the rebels destroyed the ballot box—wherein, it is presumed, they manifested what innocent sufferers they are. In view of these things Gen. MEADE will, or has already ordered a new election, so that where the people were denied the opportunity of voting, they will have it. The constitution, it is believed, will yet be ratified.

Railroad Enterprise.

Evidences of the importance of a liberal free railroad law are almost daily being manifested in new railway projects, and if anything were wanting to inspire Senators to do their duty by the people of the State, the evidences we refer to would supply it. Since the restoration of the Connellsville Railroad charter, the people in the southern counties are agitating the project of a through route from tidewater to the west. Already the influential citizens of Somerset have commenced canvassing for the proposed branch road from Somerset borough to a connection with the Connellsville road, and a similar project is talked of in Bedford county. Among the latest and most important projects is that of a new line which is to start at Oxford, in Chester county, or at some point on the Oxford and West Chester road. Running through the southern end of Lancaster county, it crosses the Susquehanna at Peach Bottom, said to be the best crossing for the purpose on the river. After passing through York county, it intersects with the Gettysburg road, and follows a due west course parallel to the State line and through the counties of Adams and Franklin to Connellsville. The citizens and capitalists of York county held a meeting on Friday evening to discuss the enterprise and take steps for the consummation. It is claimed that the proposed route will open the immense bituminous coal regions of the western and the great iron sections of the center counties, while the slate quarries of York and Lancaster counties, the best in the world, will be directly upon the line.

Lumber Production of Michigan in 1867.

It is estimated that the lumber trade of the State of Michigan for the year 1867 amounted to nearly $24,000,000. The inquiry naturally arises, how long this immense production of the forest of Michigan will last. The Detroit *Post* says that careful calculations of the extent of Michigan forests make it probable that the lumber traffic of the State will so greatly diminish within the next ten or fifteen years that it will cease to be a great traffic. Thousands and tens of thousands of acres of pine lands are stripped bare every season to supply this immense production, and the time is rapidly approaching when no timber will be left except upon lands reserved by men having the capital and foresight to set aside a portion of their wealth for the years of scarcity to come. The present generation will see the vast pine regions of the northern counties turned into a wealthy agricultural country, and scarcely enough timber left standing in the Lower Peninsula to supply the wants of its own inhabitants.

Southern Buyers in New York.

A New York letter says: Within the few days past, quite a large number of Southern men, from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, have arrived in town, not to talk politics, but to purchase goods. They bring more money with them than our merchants have been anticipating anybody from that quarter could produce, and it has been freely invested in dry goods, groceries, hardware, drugs and medicines, and agricultural implements, mainly.

Notwithstanding the foreboding aspect of the political situation, such of these visitors as I have seen and conversed with, talk quite hopefully of the "look out" ahead. In those parts of the country where the freedmen are at work they say things are going on as well as could be expected, and in localities where they are doing nothing, the white men themselves are taking off their coats and going to work, as we do here in the North. Planting corn, potatoes and raising hogs rather than cotton, is considered the wisest policy on all hands, at least for the present. The corn and potatoes and the hogs will not bring them in much money, they say, but they will keep famine from the door, and that, at present, is all they can expect.

Irregularities of the Mail Service.

The very irregular manner in which the mail service is conducted in the Western Territories is the occasion of serious complaint on the part of a large number of newspapers. The *Army and Navy Journal* says that letters are being constantly received at that office from army officers complaining of the non-delivery of letters and periodicals, and that many of those which finally do get into their hands are opened and disfigured. The officers seem to think that the chief cause of the trouble is the practice of sub-letting mail contracts. These contracts have been sub-let, it appears, from one to another, until they have changed hands five or six times, thus reducing the compensation so low that the last sub-contractor cannot afford to place animals enough on the road to carry the mail matter. Other cases are reported, where the sub-contractors have abandoned their lines entirely on the ground that they could not afford to carry the mail matter at the prices allowed them. The mail facilities of the territories are thus left out of the world, although the Government is paying the original contractor a full and remunerative price for the work.

French Finances.

A late Paris letter says: M. Magne's financial statement has at last made its appearance, and, so far as brevity and clearness are concerned, is a good model document of its kind. That its figures are likely to prove satisfactory to the country is, however, not quite so evident. Two grave facts result from them, and these are that the floating debt amounts to upward of 900,000,000 francs, and that the country has to have recourse to a loan of 440,000,000. With trade paralyzed by continual apprehensions of war, the whole of the able bodied population diverted from agricultural pursuits and enormous military charges to defray, the financial prospective was left. The announcement of the loan creates no surprise, but it gives rise to a strong feeling of indignation. Its results will be made apparent when the general election takes place, and that will be only when the Government can no longer postpone it.

THE London *Times* praises Mr. Wells, Special Revenue Commissioner, and his report, and hopes Congress will listen to his suggestions. The following is a specimen of the high praise bestowed on this officer:

> Mr. Wells is a man who has a right to be heard on such subjects as his report to the American Legislature. The new report now transmitted to Congress embodies the lessons he has learned, and he has in turn to impress upon the Legislature of his country. He has practical lessons to teach and counsels to offer. It is modest, it is practical, it is weighty. It contains no boastful talk about the boundless resources of the American continent. It deprecates that *ignorant reliance on the chances of the future* which has led Congress, several instances, into rash enactments, and especially with the House of Representatives, which does not much recommend peace as assume its necessity.

MR. TILTON, in the *Independent*, quoting the concluding paragraph of recent General Grant's letters to the President, wherein he repels the assault on his "honor as a soldier, and integrity as a man," remarks as follows:

> General Grant has driven his pen through the President like a spear. These closing words have a chivalric ring. Their author, finding that his "honor as a soldier" and his "integrity as a man" has been violently assailed, presents the assailant flat against the cheek. Neither with voice nor pen (both of which he uses freely) has General Grant ever appeared before the public to greater advantage than in the few lines which we have above transcribed.

An Irish priest died a few days ago at the extraordinary age of 107 years. It was Rev. Malachy McMahon, born in 1760, in Bagnalstown, County Carlow, who has been parish priest of Suncroft, County Kildare, 57 years. Only the Saturday before his death he sat in the confessional for several hours, and performed his duties almost to his last hour.

THE SOUTH.

Edward M. Schofield, brother of the commanding general, has been appointed Assessor of Richmond, Virginia.

H. F. Coyne, a journalist of Montgomery, Alabama, was thrown from a buggy and killed in that place, a few days ago.

B. F. Downing, of Lexington, Ky., announces himself an independent candidate for Sheriff, and considers his claim indisputable, as he "once slept with Andrew Jackson." The Kentucky *Yeoman* suggests that politicians should keep a record of their bedfellows now; in view of the enlargement of the franchise proposed by Mr. Train, there is no telling how important such a record may become.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that before the war ex-Governor Aiken was worth $1,500,000. He owned one thousand slaves, and his rice crop was sold for from $100,000 to $120,000. Last year Mr. Aiken planted but a small portion of his tract, but has lost none of his landed property. His real estate in Charleston alone would realize a handsome fortune.

The farm of D. Lewis, of Orange Court House, eighty miles from Charleston, South Carolina, on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, containing one thousand acres, was sold at Sheriff's sale recently for $87, for the whole farm. Mr. Lewis is a well-known merchant, of Orange Court House, and before the war was considered one of the most wealthy citizens.

Travel on the solid ice of the Potomac is reported by the Alexandria *Gazette*. That paper says that people from the lower end of Charles county, Maryland, and Fairfax county, Virginia, come up to town, and return on the ice, and that sleds are used to carry bulky articles from shore to shore.

A Bevier, Missouri, correspondent says that double the amount of coal would be shipped from the six coal mines in that locality were it not that the officers of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company are largely interested in one of the coal companies, which is allowed to ship from twenty to thirty per cent. cheaper than others.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* charges that pilferers in that city can steal the lead out of an editor's pencil while he is writing, and leave the shell in his hand.

A correspondent from De Witt county, Texas, says that the people in that section are beginning to diversify their crops. Castor beans, broom-corn and sorghum are taking the place of cotton. There will probably be seven thousand acres planted in the castor bean in Victoria, De Witt and Gonzales counties this season.

Texas and Kansas are getting up a large mutual traffic which will greatly benefit both. Forty thousand head of Texas cattle were slaughered in Leavenworth alone, last year, and the merchants of that city made sales to Texas dealers, exceeding half a million of dollars.

The people of Florida are beginning to turn their attention to the growing of fruits and vegetables, which there flourish to perfection. Green peas, radishes, lettuce, &c., can be had in abundance, even in mid-winter. Strawberries ripen in February and continue to produce fruit until June, when peaches are ready for market.

PERSONAL.

—General Burnside has consented to run as the Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island. In making this fact known, the Providence *Journal* says: "The brave men who unflinchingly followed his standard throughout the weary years of the war, will rejoice that another opportunity is offered them to testify their love for their gallant commander, and those who have not supported him will see in the good cause for which he fought, by their patient sacrifices and their devoted loyalty, will not be slow to manifest their gratitude for his patriotic services, and their appreciation of his wise and acceptable government of the State."

—"Our Brussels letters," says the *France*, "bring us intelligence which will create a profound emotion on account of the painful circumstances connected with it. The Empress Charlotte was a few days back informed of the shocking catastrophe of Queretaro. The first movement of the Empress was to utter a cry of anguish which was immediately followed by a flood of tears. Then resuming all the firmness of her character, Her Majesty became calm; she observed that for some time past she had suspected the great calamity that has taken place. She at once requested to have mourning provided for her. The Queen of the Belgians has since remained constantly with her sister-in-law, who supports this cruel trial thus far without injury to her health."

—Mr. Charles R. Thorn, the veteran American theatrical manager and traveller, and family, have just returned to New York, after an extended tour in Europe, during which they visited many performances of American theatricals in France, England, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, and in all the other principal countries in Europe. He has now returned to complete his book of travels and amusing adventures of an American theatrical manager in all climes under the sun.

—A difficulty is said to have arisen between Hon. John P. Hale, our Minister in Spain, and Mr. H. J. Perry, who has been United States Secretary of Legation there for a number of years. The difficulty is of long standing and grew out of some points of etiquette—a lady being of course involved. Mr. Hale, it is said, threatens to resign unless Perry is recalled. We know of the merits of the matter, but so far as the interests of the country are concerned, Mr. Hale can be much better spared than Mr. Perry. The latter is perfectly familiar with the language, laws, customs and institutions of Spain, and has made for himself a very honorable and influential position at the Spanish capital.

—The best thing we get from Rome is what the Pope said on refusing absolutely to make Darboy, the Archbishop of Paris, a Cardinal: "Darboy is red enough already without my making him redder by covering him with a Cardinal's hat and mantle." The words are said to be authentic, which shows that His Holiness is capable of a little pleasantry, and, besides his success in bringing D'Andrea once more into the right road, has given him courage to try to force the Darboy to take another track.

Forty-First Congress.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The question is asked almost every day, "Who is the best man to represent the Twenty-Second District in the Forty-First Congress?" And amongst those named for the office, James McAuley, Esq., seems to be the most prominent. It is important that the relative claims of those who have been mentioned as candidates for the position should thus early be discussed, that the people may indicate their choice in so unmistakable a manner, that when the delegates meet in Convention, they shall have no difficulty in determining whom to choose.

What we need in a Congressman is a practical man,—one who can intelligently represent our great manufacturing interests. And we know no one who could do so so efficiently as the gentleman whose claims we are considering. Himself for years engaged largely in the manufacture of iron, he knows just what this gigantic interest needs. Besides, he has all the other qualifications which go to make up a successful Representative. We, therefore, unhesitatingly ask the voters of the Twenty-Second District to consider his claims for the office. SECOND WARD.

Population of the United States.

Edward Wigglesworth, in 1775, then a professor in Harvard College, published a pamphlet on the probable increase of the population in the "British Colonies." After nearly a century it is interesting to see how nearly his calculations have proved reliable. From the population in 1775, according to the estimate of the Congress at Philadelphia, 3,026,678, the Professor estimated that the increase in round numbers would reach in the years

1783	Five millions.
1825	Ten millions.
1856	Twenty millions.
1900	Forty millions.

The estimated population of the several States in 1775 was:

New Hampshire	150,000
Massachusetts	400,000
Rhode Island	59,678
Connecticut	192,000
New York	250,000
New Jersey	130,000
Pennsylvania	350,000
Maryland	320,000
Virginia	650,000
North Carolina	300,000
South Carolina	225,000
	3,026,678

A MUTILATED United States note, if less than one-twentieth of the note is missing, can be redeemed on presentation to any of the Sub-Treasurers; but if more than one-twentieth of the note is gone, and there is no proof that the missing portion has been destroyed, the engagement to be redeemed only at the Treasury at Washington, where the proportionate value will be given, reckoning the twentieth... So, also, with compound interest and other interest-bearing notes of the series of 1861. Mutilated fractional currency, when properly assorted, and in sums less than $3, will be redeemed by any of the Assistant Treasurers of the government. When mutilated, the same rule holds as for United States mutilated notes on demand, in lawful money, if it has no reason to believe that the missing portions of the note can be used to defraud. If the banks, in redeeming the notes, allow full value for them, the Controller will also allow full value for them when returned to him.

ACCORDING to one Prof. Delisser, a series of celestial and terrestrial phenomena is at hand. On the night of the 27th of February, in the western heavens, there will a conjunction of the moon with Jupiter and Venus; and three nights after Jupiter will pass Venus by only twenty-three seconds of a degree. The result of these conjunctions and perturbations will be atmospheric commotion—electrical discharges, heavy gales, high tides, earthquakes, and nobody knows what besides. Moreover, the whole year will be fearful for its storms, inundations, eruptions, quakings of the earth, &c.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

UNION BAPTIST.—The Rev. Mr. Young, pastor of the Union Paptist Church, on Grant street, has gathered a large and appreciative congregation since his installation a few months ago. On Sabbath evening last there were seven converts baptised in the church, and there are many others almost persuaded to become Christians. The interest is especially encouraging among the young people and in the Sabbath School.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN.—The beautiful new church edifice, corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, Allegheny, described in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, will be dedicated to-morrow. There will be preaching at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and also in the evening. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Hodge, although doing double work, being one of the Faculty in the Theological Seminary, has succeeded in establishing a church of great promise in one of the most interesting portions of the city.

THE *United Presbyterian* of this week contains an able editorial entitled "Bad Literature." We quote: "The thousands of pages of vile stuff circulating through our country is a fearful evil; insidiously entering families, it puts itself into the hands of the young, and becomes too often the educator of hopeful youth into criminals and outlaws. * * * There ought to be stringent laws faithfully executed against the unscrupulous villainies in which men spend their energies in cursing individuals and society with their printed plagues and pestilences. They make railroads, express companies, postmasters and all other agents of transit the unconscious assistants in their crimes. If there be no possible plan in law to stop it, let the moral and religious sentiment of the country be aroused against it by appeals from the pulpit and the press."

THE Free Presbyterian Church at Darlington, Pa., is seeking union with the Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh. This congregation has been one of the largest and most influential of the denomination; but within the last five years the Free Church has been nearly all absorbed by the larger Presbyterian bodies. The Presbytery will meet on Thursday, the 20th of February, to recognize the accession.

THERE will be preaching at the Fourth Methodist Church, newly organized, in Robinson's Hall, Lawrenceville, to-morrow at 3 P. M., by Rev. Jas. B. Graham, pastor of the Second Methodist Church, Pittsburgh.

THE First Methodist Church, Allegheny, Rev. V. Lucas, pastor, is one of the largest and most flourishing in the two cities. There has been a steady increasing interest in the meetings through the winter, and quite a number have been converted and united with the church under the ordinary preaching of the word.

THE sudden death of Mr. George Rinehart, on Saturday morning last, has left a solemn impression on the hearts of a very large circle of relatives and friends. He was a noble-hearted, generous young man, admired by all who knew him for his amiable manners and strict integrity. He had served his country faithfully during the war, and was a prisoner for more than a year in Andersonville, suffering untold severities and sorrows there. But through all these perils he was mercifully spared and permitted to return to his friends to establish himself in business, to settle with his loved companion in a quiet home at Belleview, with brightest hopes of happiness for years to come, and surrounded by kindliest of neighbors. How sad to think, that in a moment he should slip from the very feet of safety as there were passing up the hill together toward their own loved home, and pass into eternity! How impressive the words read at his funeral service, "There is but a step between me and death!" Mr. Rinehart was a member of the Methodist Church, unassuming, and timid to a fault; but by those who knew him best he was appreciated most. The child of many prayers, and of whom it was said when he was born and untimely death have made impressions on many a heart such as shall never be forgotten.

THE Union meetings held in the Liberty Street M. E. Church, last week, have proved a great blessing to the whole congregation. Quite a number of young men have already united with the church as the result, and the audiences are greatly increased in numbers and religious zeal.

THE Rev. A. Bogden, the Nestorian priest, will preach to-morrow morning, at 10:30, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Third ward, Rev. Mr. McClelland's; at 3 P. M., in the First U. P. Church, Allegheny, Rev. Dr. Pressly's, and in the evening in the Third U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, Rev. Dr. Brown's. These services will all be especially interesting and instructive.

THE new Christian Church in New Castle, Pa., erected by the Phillips Brothers, was formally opened as a place of worship on last Lord's Day. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Isaac Errett, of Cleveland, Ohio. This church structure is one of the most elegant and imposing in Western Pennsylvania. It was built in the spring of 1866, and has been in process of erection nearly three years. The building is of the Gothic early English style. The audience room is ninety feet long by fifty-two wide, and forty-two feet to the roof. The entire cost is about one hundred thousand dollars. Three brothers, (the Phillips Brothers) in the spirit of an enlarged Christian liberality, have erected this house and donated it to the worship of Jesus as the Son of God.

THE annual meeting of the Congregational Association, of churches of Western Pennsylvania, which has been in session during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 11th, 12th, and 13th, at the Plymouth Church, on Hand street, was of very deep interest and will long be remembered with pleasure by all who attended. This association is composed at present of some twelve Congregational churches, with their pastors, each church being entitled to send three delegates to the stated meetings of the Association, and though this Association has no ruling control over the different churches represented, yet the influence exerted upon each, is very marked and happy. Questions regarding the polity of the Congregational churches, and what are the obstacles in the way of revivals of religion, etc., were earnestly and ably discussed, and the devotional exercises of the meetings, were very interesting and tender, manifesting the presence of the Holy Spirit moving upon all hearts. The next semi-annual meeting will be held at Wilmington, Pa.

VERY INTERESTING.—The religious meetings that are being held under the auspices of the Teachers Union in the Academy of Music every Sabbath afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, are very largely attended, and to judge from the interest manifested, they are doubtless doing a great deal of good.

THE GRANT-SEWARD LETTERS.

The Popular Verdict.

The reading of this correspondence mentally brings the mind to the conclusion which the correspondent of the *Times* states with great clearness, as follows:

> In these two documents (Seward's and Browning's letters) the whole interest now centers, and a close examination of them utterly upsets the President's positive assertions as to what actually did occur between himself and General Grant. It reveals the fact that General Grant did, as he claims he did, inform the President on the previous Saturday as to what his views of the tenure of office act were. This the President has persistently denied, and he stands convicted out of the mouths of his witnesses. In fact his case is really weakened, and that of General Grant strengthened, by the imperial letter of Mr. Browning and the equally adroit statement of Mr. Seward. Mr. Browning proves conclusively that the President admitted at the Cabinet meeting that the letter to Gen. Grant had informed him of his views as to what should be his line of duty under the Tenure of Office act, and that to hold on as the President declared was a violation of that act. This, Mr. Browning says, Mr. Johnson stated in the Cabinet meeting, when he proceeded to give a history of what had occurred, and it is just what Mr. Johnson has persistently denied and studiously concealed. On it turns the whole question as to whether Mr. Johnson had notice of how General Grant would act when the Senate reinstated Mr. Stanton, really the only question of consequence in the whole controversy. Mr. Browning proves that the President admitted, in presence of the Cabinet, that he did have such notice. The natural and irresistible conclusion follows that the President's denial of this notice was simply a bold attempt to face down General Grant, after he (Johnson) found himself beaten, in the hope of shifting the responsibility of his own blunder upon the latter's broad shoulders. But he is again discomfited by his own Cabinet. If the President can afford to rest satisfied with this last vindication, General Grant certainly can. The latter's friends are by far in the best temper at the result.

DR. GEORGE COCHRANE has commenced a suit against H. B. Hubbard and others, in the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, New York, for the recovery of $40,000, which the former had invested in oil speculation. During the oil excitement the defendant and a Mrs. Ingersoll represented to plaintiff that they had purchased 100 acres of oil land near Oil Creek, Pa.; that they had paid $100 to bind the bargain, saying the cost of the land was $50,000, and proposed to form a company to purchase it. On the strength of these representations, as claimed, plaintiff and others, formed a company and raised $50,000, which was handed over to defendants to pay for the property. Stock to the amount of $500,000 was issued and divided among the members of the company. A few subscriptions only had been taken, however, when it was ascertained that instead of having paid $50,000 for the land, the defendants had only invested $10,000, leaving $40,000 to be accounted for.

A FLANK MOVEMENT.—It is announced that a number of gentlemen who were prominent actors in the Philadelphia Convention of August, 1866, will soon assemble in that city to take public action regarding a movement for the formation of a new party. The members of the National Committee appointed at Philadelphia have been in consultation with their conservative friends in their various sections, and the movement has already been pretty well canvassed. The object avowed is to nominate a man who can control the votes of the War Democrats and Conservative Republicans, and in this connection the name of General Dix has been frequently used. It is claimed that the project will carry great strength.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Burlingame's Mission—The Explosion at Hankow—Political Liberation of Japan.

The Hong Kong *Mail* speaks thus concerning the mission of Hon A. Burlingame: "When some fourteen months ago, we announced in these columns the return of Pinta Jen, the Chinese Commissioner, from his travels in Europe, we little thought that his mission would be but the herald and harbinger now announced as about to start from China for Europe and the United States. The Chinese Government of its own accord, have taken the greatest step in their history, so far as their foreign relations are concerned. They have asked Hon. A. Burlingame, who has represented the United States Government for six years, and who was retiring from the diplomatic service, to become their Minister and representative to America and all the European Treaty Powers. It is an epoch not only in their history, but in that of civilization; and, if properly backed, the mission will simplify many questions of policy. The mission or Embassy, as it is termed, is to consist of the following members: Hon. Anson Burlingame, Ambassador-in-Chief: J. McC. Brown, Esq., (Assistant Chinese Secretary, H. B. M. Legation), Chinese Secretary; E. de Champs, (Customs, Kiukiang,) Interpreter; Chikiang, a Manchow of the fourth rank, and Sun-kia-ku, a Chinese of the fourth rank, both employees of the Tsung-li Yamen, are to be raised to the dignity of red button, and sent as assistant ambassadors, and twenty-four Chinese will go as secretaries, &c."

The Hankow *Times*, in speaking of the explosion, which took place at Hankow, on the morning of the 4th of December, says that it was composed of three distinct discharges, and from the direction of the report no doubt was left on the minds of the hearers that the powder magazines at Wuchang had exploded. A rush was immediately made for the locality of the magazines, when the site as well as a considerable area around was seen to be covered with one undistinguishable mass of blackened and smouldering ruin, while as far as the eye could see, there was not a house or temple but showed signs of having been severely shaken from roof to basement. The streets were scarcely passable for the heaps of *debris* scattered about, and of every house there barely remained the broken and disjointed framework, tottering threateningly over a heap of tiles, rafters, floors, furniture, &c., mingled in one tangled mass below. Immediately upon and about the site of the explosion there was, of course, nothing left standing; but the numbers of charred and mangled corpses lying about presented a sickening spectacle. A curious feature in the extraordinary scene, was the number of bullocks standing about

The Daily Commercial

THERE is a poem, occasionally attributed to Milton, and not unworthy of him, which so grandly embodies the glory of the last quotation that it cannot be omitted here. A philological examination of the fourth verse makes it almost certain that Milton never wrote it; it is only included in a few recent editions of his works, and the probability is that it is of American origin, having been written by Elizabeth Lloyd, a Philadelphia Quakeress, herself blind. But, whoever the author, the piece is immortal:

I am old and blind!
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown,
Afflicted, and deserted of my kind;
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet strong;
I murmur not that I no longer see;
Poor, old, and helpless, I the more belong,
Father Supreme, to Thee!

O merciful One!
When men are farthest, then Thou art most near;
When friends pass silent by, my weakness shun,
Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face
Is leaning toward me, and its holy light
Shines in upon my lonely dwelling place,
And there is no more night.

On my bended knee
I recognize Thy purpose clearly shown:
My vision Thou hast dimmed, that I may see
Thyself, Thyself alone.

I have naught to fear;
This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing;
Beneath it I am almost sacred; here
Can come no evil thing.

O! I seem to stand
Trembling, where foot of mortal never hath been,
Wrapped in the radiance of that sinless land
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go;
Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng;
From stage lips I seem to hear the flow
Of holy and holy song.

It is nothing now.
When heaven is opening on my sightless eyes,
When, clear from Paradise refresh my brow,
That varth in darkness lies.

In a purer clime
My being fills with rapture; waves of thought
Roll in upon my spirits; strains sublime
Break over me unsought.

Give me now my lyre!
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine;
Within my bosom glows unearthly fire,
Lit by no skill of mine.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Financial Condition of France---Necessity for a New Loan.

The *Moniteur*, of January 27, publishes M. Magne's report upon the financial condition of France. According to this statement, on the 1st of December, 1867, the floating debt amounted to 926,000,000 francs. In consequence of events beyond control, the receipts of the Budget of 1867 show a deficit of 26,000,000 francs as compared with the estimates. Adding to this the extraordinary credit voted by the Corps Legislatif on the 31st of May, 1867, of 158,000,000 francs, and the cost of the expedition to Rome, there is a total of 189,000,000 francs necessary to cover the outlay for 1867. The report details various augmentations of expense which will be felt by the Budgets of 1868 and 1869, and concludes that supplementary resources to the amount of 82,000,000f. will be required to be shared between those two years. The report points out that it is necessary to reform the *war materiel* and the fleet in the interests of the defense of the country and of the national honor. From reports submitted by the Ministries of War and Marine a sum of 187,000,000f. ought to be devoted to that subject. It would, however, be illusory to suppose that these resources would suffice to cover every requirement, but as regards the war *materiel* every essential would be therewith met. The details of less urgent importance would be completed in proportion to the annual resources. The report concludes by proposing a loan of 440,000,000f., which would meet all exigencies. The funds in the army notation chest are not disposable. The loan will be negotiated by public subscription. The report proposes to divide the monthly payments of the loan into twenty instalments. In relation to Mexican affairs, it says, "the holders of Mexican bonds have an incontestable right—first, to a route of 1,680,-088 francs, which was deposited in the Caisse des Depots et Consignations for the purpose of reconstituting the capital lent; and second, to a balance of about five millions. The other claims which they address to the State are without foundation legally, but are based on moral considerations; and especially on the fact that a portion of the loan was employed by the Mexican Government to pay several instalments of its debt to France. Your Majesty has decided that the Council of State should be charged to examine that claim in principle, and, if necessary, to decide on the mode and amount of the indemnity."

A Desperate Texas Outlaw—He Commits over Forty Murders.

The following remarkable and apparently authentic story we find in the Memphis *Post*:

"From a gentleman conversant with the facts in the case we have obtained some particulars in regard to the deeds of a desperado who infests Northeastern Texas, which seem more like the creation of fiction or the records of events in the dark ages, than like occurrences of the present, and which, but for the reliability of our informant, and his opportunity of obtaining the facts, we would be inclined to reject as incredible. History hardly affords a parallel to the atrocious conduct of this fiendish villain. His lawyers and brigands in other counties, impelled by the thirst for gold, may have committed as many deeds of blood, but murder with them was not the sole object. With him it seems to be a sort of diabolical pastime, in which he takes delight as other men would do in the killing of game. He is one of the class of villains whose innate depravity and fiendishness was given development by the opportunities afforded by the war, and who have taken advantage of the unsettled state of affairs since to give full scope to the wickedness of their malignant hearts, which was before kept under restraint by the force of law.

"The name of the desperado is Baker. He calls himself 'Colonel Baker of the Confederate army,' but it is said he never held a commission in that army. He was in the rebel service as a private soldier or guerrilla, and we believe was also at one time in the Union army. He was in Texas before the war, and married in the region of his present exploits. After the war he had no disposition to settle down to make an honest and peaceable living, but ranged about, committing depredations and outrages of the most infamous character. His conduct was so outrageous that General Reynolds, commanding in Texas, issued an order declaring him an outlaw, and directing that he should be killed wherever found. He has latterly been roaming over the country in the Northeastern corner of Texas, and occasionally in the Indian Territory and Southwestern Arkansas, sometimes alone, and at other times accompanied by other desperate characters.

"A detailed account of all the outrages of this desperate villian would fill a volume. He is said to have committed upwards of forty murders. At first his murderous acts were confined to United States soldiers and negroes; but he has ceased to make distinctions, and no class is exempt from his atrocities. At one time he rode up and killed two soldiers who were unsuspicious of danger and unprepared for an attack. At another time he desperately shot a colored driver. A squad of men were sent out by a military commander to capture him, and met him on the road well mounted and armed, and held a conversation with him, but either from not knowing him, or from some other cause, suffered him to escape unmolested. The commander of the post at Boston, in Bowie county, Texas, issued a circular, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his head. Baker, in return, wrote a proclamation, signing it 'Colonel Baker, C. S. A.,' offering four hundred dollars for the commander's head. He proposed to capitulate on certain conditions, among which were the following: That all United States soldiers should leave the South—that all rebels should be repaid for their losses during the war, and that the Southern Confederacy should be acknowledged. Of late he has announced that he will not spare the rebels. He says they have submitted to the Yankees and have dared to censure his acts, and he will treat all alike.

"This desperado assumes an air of bravado and defiance, and has intimidated the people of the region which he curses with his presence. A ferry privilege on Red river, which was recently put up for public sale, and which would have brought a good figure, was knocked down at ten dollars, because he had given notice that he didn't want anybody to bid on it, and he then made the purchaser transfer the privilege to him. Among the latest and most fiendish acts of this desperate villain were a number of murders committed on Sulphur Fork, in Bowie county, in the vicinity of his father-in-law's residence. He went with two companions to the house of an old man, an acquaintance and friend of his father-in-law, and riding up, deliberately shot down two colored men who came to the door. The old man went out to remonstrate with him, when he said, with a malignant smile, 'Old man, you are of no account; you've outlived your usefulness,' and presenting his revolver, fired, inflicting a fatal wound. The poor man fell to the ground, and his two daughters ran to his assistance, when Baker knocked one of them down and left her bleeding and senseless.

"He then went to the fire-place, and remarking that the old house had stood long enough, took a shovelful of coals and threw them upon a bed. Another daughter pulled off the bedclothes off to extinguish the fire, when he drew a knife and cut her in the most horrible manner. After committing these diabolical acts, and treating the whole affair as though he considered it a good joke, he left and went to his father-in-law's house, telling him that perhaps he had better go over to his friends, as they were in some trouble over there. When the neighbors went to the house the old man and one of his daughters were dead.

"This crowning act of atrocious crime aroused the citizens, and a party was organized to capture and kill Baker. He, however, made his escape, and is still at large. It is to be hoped that the effort to rid the country of such a malignant fiend may not be abandoned."

Plenty of Money but Little Bread.

The assertion of a simple financial fact in a French paper explains in half a dozen words the cause of the great distress that prevails in France. It states that "the coffers of the France contain the unprecedented sum of £41,-084,000, and continues to accumulate;" and this notwithstanding the large requirements of money to pay for imported breadstuffs consequent on a deficient harvest. The cause of the accumulation of so much specie is owing to the large armaments of the European Governments acting upon and paralyzing commerce to an extent never before witnessed. The effect is that trade is stopped, workshops closed, and the working man is left to live or die as he best can. And this simply to gratify the ambition or secure the retention of power of such men as Louis Napoleon, whose only hopes lie in vast and expensive armies, and for whom all other classes and interests must give place.

Mothers Will Know Their Children in Heaven.

(From the New York Ledger.)

MR. BONNER:—You send me the following note from a correspondent, with the suggestion that I make some reply. I do so cheerfully. But it would not be worth while to go into all the questions which have been raised respecting the points here mentioned; nor, indeed, enter into arguments at all. I will give, in simple manner, the results to which my own mind has been brought:

"DEAR SIR.—A few weeks since a question came up before the teachers' meeting, of the Presbyterian Church, where some of us very good naturedly disagreed. Part of the officers of the church, and one reverend, maintained that though it were just possible we might recognize our friends in the other world, we should feel no more affection for them than for perfect strangers; and that the body with which our Saviour rose from the dead underwent another transformation, and became etherealized before it ascended to heaven; and, in like manner, at the resurrection of our own bodies, we will be furnished with vague, shadowy forms.

"Now, Mr. Beecher, last year our little three year old baby left us. She was the sunlight of our home here; and is it true that when I, too, cross the river, I shall not know her, and know, ing, shall not love her? H. A. A."

The nature of the body to which we come by resurrection is a matter purely of speculation. Nothing conclusively is taught by the scriptures. Paul declares that flesh and blood shall not inherit the kingdom of God. So far as this negative reaches, the teaching is clear enough. Whatever the body is, it is not flesh and blood. But what conception can we form of a body except of that flesh and body in which we have always dwelt? The apostle seems to teach that our spiritual body, without being material, will be one which shall correspond to our earthly one. It will answer our spiritual condition just as the mortal body does our earthly state. Beyond this all is fancy and speculation. Every one trying to fashion a connection of a spiritual body, will follow the peculiarities of his own mind, or his habits of thought and the tendencies in which he has been educated. As an exercise of the imagination such speculations may not be without some benefit. They will certainly be harmless if one does not fall into the conceit of thinking that his idealizings are literal truth.

The main truth to be cherished, is, that we shall really live on after death; and that our identity will not be lost, but the heavenly state will so develop itself out of the materials gathered in the earthly, that we shall be the same being, recognize ourselves as the same, employ the same faculties, and carry forward that very mind and disposition with which we left the world.

Good men and learned men have in every age so differed among themselves as to the probable spiritual, that no one need be afraid of differing from everybody else. Even Paul could not explain the facts to us. Instead, he drew illustrations from the vegetable kingdom, implying that a kernel of wheat when planted, did not come up with the same body or form, but that it developed a new form out of the seed which was planted, so it should be with the human body.

But shall we recognize each other in heaven? This precise question is neither put nor answered in the sacred Scriptures. But, beyond all dispute, it is implied, assumed as the very necessity of a moral state, that the principle of memory will exist; that the sufferings, temptations, triumphs of men over evil; that the divine helpfulness and fidelity displayed during the whole of men's earthly lives, will be an occasion of thanksgiving and praise. Now, if memory survives, why should its action be limited to one class of experiences? Why, if we remember earthly suffering, should we not remember those who soothed or sympathized in them? If we remember adult friends, why should we forget little children, whichtake hold upon the heart with a grasp even firmer than any grown person can? There is no authority for suppositions which parcel out the memory and limit its free activity.

It may be safely said, as all of that great company of mourners whose children have gone away from them, God has taken your babies! They are safe. They did not venture out into some great void, some vague and unexplored way, where the little wanderers were left to find their own way. If there be use for angels, surely there is none more fit and beautiful than to bear in their bosoms, and convey to the presence of the All-loving, the tender spirits of little children.

Nor do we need to doubt that there is in the Father's house a place for them, and sweet company, and perfect blessedness, and gladness, innocence and friendship, such as they could never have had on earth.

Our children are cared for. He that was grieved when little children were kept from Him, who took them up in His arms, laid His hands upon them and blessed them—is He any less a lover of children in Heaven than He was upon earth?

But, shall we know them? Why not? Where is there an intimation in Scripture to this effect? It is not positively affirmed; but it is implied that men, dropping at death all that is of the flesh, will rise into the communion of heaven, carrying the same affections, sentiments, will and intelligence that they had on earth. Otherwise, of what use are discipline, education, earthly experience? It is the saint made perfect, not made up of a new pattern, that we shall meet in glory.

Let no mother be driven from the hope of meeting her children in heaven! Let mothers comfort themselves in believing that the loves of earth will go in heaven, and that whatever was pure, noble and true on earth will go on with them forever. Among all other griefs, let not this unnecessary one arise, that you have lost your children forever! He who keeps you for them will keep them for you. They will be more beautiful, sweeter, more glorious in preciousness. They will be enough the same to make you glad for all the growths, additions and refinements of their charms.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The New Crop of Tea.

(From the Commercial Bulletin.)

The period has now arrived when we may look for heavy receipts of the new crop Tea from China and Japan. The average time of a voyage from China to New York is about four months, and the shipments made in October and November may therefore be expected to arrive at New York in February and March. By advices received per steamer of the total shipments made in those months we are enabled to ascertain the quantity of tea that is to be received at this port and also the quantity of each sort as compared with last year. The course of the tea trade has somewhat changed since the end of our war; during the war while the dangers to American vessels from privateers were great there were large quantities of tea imported from England in British vessels, but now the indirect importation is comparatively insignificant and nearly the whole of our supply is received direct from China and Japan. The following table shows the quantity of each sort shipped from China and Japan from the 1st of June (when the year of the teamen begins) to November 20, in 1866 and 1867:—

	1866.	1867.
Congou & Sou. hs.	830,949	1,143,220
Pouchong	366,479	185,224
Oo ong & Sing	4,740,454	3,910,910
Pekoe		9,600
Twankay	278,047	419,594
Hyson skin	8,966	26,782
Hyson	640,962	819,387
Young hyson	2,452,642	4,370,742
Imperial	551,023	828,908
Gunpowder	504,692	1,075,989
Japans	2,221,064	2,466,841
Total lbs	12,650,612	19,175,289

The shipments previous to the first of October were insignificant, and nearly the whole of the above may be expected to come to hand before April 1.

New York almost monopolises the tea trade of the United States. There was but one cargo shipped to any other port in the last season, and this season only two vessels are *en route* to another port, and those are for Boston.. From the fact, therefore, that the trade is carried on in such a regular way, and the shipments definitely known we can arrive, perhaps, more accurately at the exact consumption of tea in the United States than of any other article of commerce. Assuming that the stocks on hand in New York, January 1, 1867, and 1868, were about the same, the imports during the year 1867, into the country, which were 39,008,912 pounds of direct, and 18,760 packages of indirect importation would be exactly the quantity consumed. These estimates do not include the Pacific coast, for which separate statistics are kept.

An Infant Monstrosity.

[From the Cairo (Ill.) Democrat.]

We received, yesterday, the description of a deformed negro child, born of a colored woman plying near the upper levee junction, that pictures a perfect monstrosity. This child, born last Wednesday, has a face directly on the top of its head supported by a bony process that forms a complete circle. Its nose and mouth project together like those of an ape; and its arms, which have no elbows or wrist joints, terminate in a "fork," furnishing two bony projections to each, somewhat resembling fingers. Its legs and feet are well formed, but of a size out of all proportion with its body. Since its birth it has not "whimpered," and the belief is that it is not supplied with the organs of articulation. Its mother goes by the name of Aunt Mandy, and appears to be as well pleased with the horrid creature as if it were designed to prove "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

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This Lot for Elegance and Variety surpassing any previous importation.
BERTHAS,
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COLLARS, &c., &c.
PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.
Ladies should not delay their selection till the stock becomes broken.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDRENS',
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
OD STREET.

AN ORDINANCE TO DIVIDE THE City of Pittsburgh into Districts for the Regulation and Care of Streets.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same: That the City of Pittsburgh shall be and is hereby divided into four districts, for street purposes, as follows:

First—To embrace the same territory which composed the First District as heretofore established.

Second—To embrace the same territory which composed the Second District as heretofore established.

Third—To embrace all territory within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing on the Allegheny river at Taylor street, thence along and fronting Taylor street to the Pennsylvania Railroad, thence along the north side of said railroad to Main Station, thence in a northwardly direction to Maine street, thence along Maine street westwardly to the intersection of Pearl street, thence north to the Morningside road, thence northwardly to the Sharpsburg bridge, and thence along the Allegheny river to the place of beginning.

Fourth—To be composed of all the city as is not embraced within the First, Second and Third Districts.

SEC. 2. The First, Second and Third Districts shall be under the control and supervision of the Street Committee of Councils, and the expenses of said district shall be paid from appropriation No. 7.

SEC. 3. There shall be under the control and supervision of the Committee on Roads, which shall consist of one member from each of those portions of the townships of Collins, Peebles, Liberty, Oakland and Pitt, embraced in said districts, and said committee shall have the control and disbursement of Appropriation No. 32d.

SEC. 4. The Street Commissioners elected for the First and Second Districts shall serve in the districts for which they were respectively elected.

SEC. 5. The Street Committee shall be and is hereby authorized to appoint a Street Commissioner for the Third District, to serve until the first of February, 1869, who shall receive such salary as may be fixed by said Committee, to be paid from Appropriation No. 7.

SEC. 6. The Committee on Roads shall be and is hereby authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners, as they may deem necessary, for the Fourth District, to serve until the first day of February, 1869, and to receive such salary as said Committee may fix, to be paid from Appropriation No. 32d, and the salaries recommended and the number of Commissioners referred to in this section shall be reported to and approved by Councils.

SEC. 7. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
WM. A. HOMILINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Approved this 12th day of February A. D. 1868.
JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

A NEW YEARS' LESSON.

With the beginning of every new year mankind are prone to look ahead into the future in anticipation of greater successes in life, and the enjoyment of its resulting blessings. But how frequently are all these laudable hopes and aspirations suddenly and unexpectedly dashed to the earth. Disease is the principal barrier which opposes men and clogs the operations of their mental organization, when they least expect it. To guard against this becomes, therefore, a duty with every man, for with those upon whom others are dependent for the creature comforts of life, and to do it effectually we cannot take a more valuable step than to begin at once by purifying our blood. If the seeds of disease which course through our veins are totally eradicated, and our blood is kept pure, we may rely upon enjoying lengthened days. With pure blood, a healthy stomach, and vigorous constitution, we can baffle disease in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred; but great care should be exercised in selecting the agents to do this important work for us. No medicine ever introduced to the American public has proved to be so invaluable as

Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitters.

This medicine possesses astonishing virtues, which have elicited the unanimous praise and the warmest commendations of the press of the country. It is taken as a tonic and pleasant to the taste, and its effects are almost immediate in showing themselves. These Bitters may be taken by old and young, and can be fed as all respectable druggists, but be sure to ask for MISHLER'S BITTERS, and not take any other kind.

Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.

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SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.—I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of

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Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where Skates can fit on their feet without pinching, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice. For sale by

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NO HURRY,
PLENTY OF THEM!
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
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WIDE SHEETING,
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COTTON AND LINEN DIAPER,
IRISH LINEN, CASSIMERES,
JEANS, SATINETS,
WHITE BLANKETS,
JUST OPENED FRESH AND CLEAN.
SHIRT FRONTS, CORSETS,
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The results already attained, although under comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the CENTRAL PACIFIC to be the

Most Favored, Productive and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country.

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Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in sums of $1,000 each, at par and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency.

These Bonds, it is believed, possess the elements of *safety, reliability and profit*, in a greater degree, than any other class of Corporate Securities now offered, and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital.

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III. The first part of the work is now done, and the prospect of rapid completion are favorable.

IV. The company have liberal subsidies, which enable them to prosecute the work with great vigor.

V. The management has been exceedingly prudent and frugal.

VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the line completed and graded line.

VII. The land promises to be of immense value, 37,038 acres having been sold in 1867.

VIII. Both principal and interest are explicitly made payable in gold coin.

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The Daily Commercial

THE RAILWAY HOMICIDE

The Murder of Conductor Parker.

Trial of Samuel Hull at Greensburg.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Yesterday morning the case of Samuel Hull, indicted for the murder of Charles H. Parker, which was taken up in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Thursday, was resumed. The interest taken by the public in the first day's proceedings had not abated, and the Court House was crowded during the entire sessions. A number of ladies were also present, among them Mrs. Parker, the widow of the murdered man. She listened attentively to the evidence, and at times exhibited intense mental suffering. The father, brother and younger brother of the prisoner have uncle and cousin near him during the trial. Old Mr. Hull, the father, is a farmer by occupation, and is much respected. Mr. Tobias Hull, uncle of the prisoner, is a wealthy and influential citizen, and is a large land owner. The entire day was consumed in examining witnesses for the Commonwealth. Mr. Hunter conducted the examination, Mr. Cowan occasionally cross-questioning the witnesses. The trial will hardly be concluded before Monday or Tuesday. The following evidence was taken yesterday:

Stephen Sawyer, sworn—I reside at Bell's Mills, Indiana county. On the evening of the 30th of December last, was going to Johnstown on the Accommodation train. Charles H. Parker was conductor. When about half way between Florence and Nineveh Station, as I was sitting in my seat in the front car, I was aroused by hearing loud talking in the aisle opposite me. Heard a man they called Sam. Hull say—"That was a two dollar bill." Mr. Parker replied—"It was a one dollar bill, and I can prove it by the brakeman." Parker was then standing up in front of the brakeman and Hull. The three were in the aisle of the car at my right hand. They talked about a minute, when Parker stepped back one or two seats and sat down. Hull looked towards Parker and said: "If you say that was not a two dollar bill you are a G— d— liar." He repeated the words twice if not three times. Parker stepped into the aisle, when Hull retired a step or two, rolled up his sleeves and straightened himself up, leaving Jones, the brakeman, about half way between him and Parker. Hull then struck at Parker over Jones's shoulder. Parker threw himself to one side. He was standing in the aisle, and I did not see anything in his hand. Think he stepped back one step. Jones then caught Hull around the arms. Parker was about six feet from Jones. The latter reached for the bell rope, when Parker told him if to prevent him from pulling it. As Parker took hold of the rope he said something to Jones that I did not understand. It appeared then that both concluded to pull the rope, which they did and stopped the train. Hull, who was forward of Jones, walked off the front end of the first car. After Parker dodged Hull's blow he did not do anything. The train then moved on. The next station we came to was Nineveh. Just before the bell rang Jones opened the door and said to Parker, "One of these men is in the next car." Jones then shut the door and went into the car. Probably in half a minute we stopped at the station. When the train slacked up Parker took his lantern and went to the rear end of the first car. I followed him and saw him step on the platform of the second car. I stood on the rear platform of the first car. I then noticed Hull and Jones coming out of the second car. Hull stepped on the platform, probably six feet from the cars, and near the other track. The train was on the right hand track. The next I noticed was Parker getting off the train. He had his lantern in his hand, I think. He stepped back a few feet, and turned around, with his face towards the train. I should judge that he turned around to receive passengers off the cars, or, if there were any, to help them on. Hull then said that he had paid his fare to Johnstown, and wanted to go there. Parker said "we don't go to Johnstown with that." Hull was a one dollar bill." Hull then said "I know you," and Parker replied "I know you, too." Hull remarked that he would remember Parker hereafter. Parker then turned around as though he intended to get back into the cars. Parker spoke in the ordinary tone, while Hull's voice was pretty stern. As Parker turned around, Hull said, "if you say that was not a two dollar bill, you are a d—d liar." He repeated several times. When I first saw Hull the second time, Parker had reached up to take hold of the iron railings, to get on the car. The next words I heard were from Hull, accusing Parker of stealing his money. As he said this, Parker removed his hands from the cars, Parker spoke in the ordinary tone, while Hull's voice was pretty stern. As Parker turned around, Hull said, "if you say that was not a two dollar bill, you are a d—d liar." He repeated several times. When I first saw Hull the second time, Parker had reached up to take hold of the iron railings, to get on the car. The next words I heard were from Hull, accusing Parker of stealing his money. As he said this, Parker removed his hands from the cars, and sat down in the first seat back of the stove. [The witness recounted the difficulty about the two dollar bill, and corroborated the testimony of the previous witnesses.] Upon arriving at Nineveh Station saw Hull on the ground platform, three or four minutes before the train. I got off at that station. Hull and several others were between me and the cars. Hull said that he wanted to go to Johnstown. Parker replied that he could not go to Johnstown on the train that night, as he [Hull] had struck at him. Hull polited to Jones, the brakesman, and said that if he was searched the money would be found in his pocket. Next thing I noticed was the lamp falling or being kicked over. Jones then cried out, "Arrest that man!" when Hull ran towards the Conemaugh river. Parker was standing on the platform of the car, when he remarked, "Don't repeat that again."

Cross-examined by Mr. Cowan—I saw the lamp fall to the ground, am not in the employ of the railroad company.

Daniel Bolton, sworn—I reside in Johnstown; am not in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but was formerly a conductor of the Johnstown Accommodation. The fare for one passenger from Florence to Johnstown is forty-five cents. I aided in the arrest of Hull. Was told by Mr. Gardiner at Johnstown, that Parker had been killed. Informed the Chief of Police of Johnstown, when we, in company with others, went to the station and met another party that had come from Conemaugh for the same purpose. We went down to Florence that night and searched several houses, and the house of Hull's father. From information received we went to William Donnelly's house and asked if Hull was there. They said he was not, but we insisted that he was, and Donnelly said he would kill any one that entered the house. About the time I thought they were going to let us in, I heard a noise in the house, as if some one was putting on his boots. A man then came to the door and said: "If you want Sam. Hull, I am the man." He was then arrested. Hull denied that he had cut Parker, that he was not on a train, and said those things would have to be proven. We took him to Florence. The distance from Nineveh to Florence is about four and a half miles, and from the station to Centreville half a mile. Saw Hull in Centreville. Prescott Donnelly was also there. Hull was with the party that arrested Sam. Hull. We searched one house in Florence, and several in the country. We found him in a house at Centreville. I rapped at the door and a man looked out of a window. Asked for Hull, when the man said he was not there. I told him he was there, and we wanted to see him. He came down stairs to a window close to the door, and swore he would shoot any one that entered. I never heard a more savage or ugly as he did. I told him we were going in, when some of our party who had been around the building, came back and said some person was in. The door was then opened, and after walking in about fifteen feet met Hull who ran at me with a chair over his head; he had hold of the chair with both hands. He then said, "My God, don't shoot me—I am the man." I had a revolver in my hand. Hull let the chair fall to the floor, and said he would go with me. We took him to the cars. Searched his hands. I asked him if he knew what he had done—that it was a pretty rough trick to kill Mr. Parker. He said he had not been on the Johnstown Accommodation train. Did not talk further with him. It is four or five miles from Nineveh station to Donnelly's house. We arrived at Donnelly's about two o'clock in the morning.

Cross-Examination—Do not recollect that Donnelly said he thought we intended to arrest him. I got a knife from Hull and gave it to the Coroner. Think some of the others of the party has his watch.

Richard Rigby, Sworn—Reside at Conemaugh station, Cambria county; was with the party that arrested Hull. There was no light in Donnelly's house at the time the arrest was made. Donnelly said he would not let us in, when we told him we had a warrant for him. He then told us that if we could come in the morning we might have him, but that Sam was not there. I then told Mr. Parks that I heard some one walking on the floor, and thought it was Hull. The door was then opened and Hull was arrested. He was attired in pants and shirt. After his hands had been tied he said he had no weapons about him, only an old tobacco knife. Some one asked him if he had any pistols, which he had murdered Parker. He replied that he had not murdered Parker.

Cross-examined—Several of the party had revolvers. We showed the warrant to Donnelly, so that he might know that we did not want him; did not hear any remarks made by our party in regard to Lynching.

Simon Debtor, sworn—I am Coroner of Westmoreland county, and held an inquest on the body of Charles H. Parker. Mr. Parks produced a pocket-knife at the inquest and gave it to me. [Knife shown.] I have had the knife in my possession since that time. [The knife has a dirk blade, three and a half inches long, apparently well worn, with a heavy iron handle.]

Wm. Howard, sworn.—Reside at Conemaugh Station, and was in the party that arrested Samuel Hull. Donnelly said he would shoot the first man that came into his house. I was the first person that entered the house. Do not know who opened the door. Saw Hull when in the house, with a chair raised over his head. He then dropped the chair and said, "for God's sake don't shoot me." Mr. Parks put his hand in his pocket and took the knife. [The knife was shown to the witness and identified by him.] I said to Hull, "That is the knife you killed Parker with," and he replied that it was not.

At this stage of the proceedings, Court adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

CITY MATTERS.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.—It is stated that the "strike" of the coal miners employed on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, which commenced about a week ago, is ended, the employers agreeing to pay the miners four cents per bushel.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the deaths in the city for the week ending February 9th, 1868, as numbering sixteen. The causes of death were as follows: Disease of spine, one; bronchitis, one; debility, two; consumption, one; consumption, four; pericarditis, one; dropsy of chest, one; convulsions, one; affection of abdomen, one; disease of lungs, three. Of the above there were under one year, three; two to five, two; thirty to forty, one; forty to fifty, two; fifty to sixty, two; sixty to seventy, four; seventy to eighty, two. Males, eleven; females, five; white, fifteen; colored, one; total, sixteen.

DR. ABORN'S MEDICAL ROOMS.—Since his location in this city, Dr. Aborn has performed many notable cures, some of which have been duly chronicled in the papers, but the amount of suffering he has relieved by his peculiar treatment and skill cannot be estimated. His medical rooms, at No. 134 Smithfield street, are daily occupied by patients afflicted with eye, ear, head and throat diseases and affections of organs of the chest, and it is gratifying to know that in nearly every case under treatment wonderful results have followed his efforts to cure and relieve. No physician could be more generally successful in his cases, as is attested by the certificates in his possession. The afflicted should not delay calling upon him, whether their cases be of recent or long standing.

Consumption Cured.

A LADY RESCUED FROM A PREMATURE GRAVE.

In the early part of last fall, my wife took a severe cold, which settled on her lungs, with a distressing cough, loss of strength and wasting away of flesh. Her case was pronounced galloping, or acute consumption. As a last resort, we applied to Dr. Aborn, of No. 134 Smithfield street, whose treatment has effected a perfect cure. ROBERT M. WESTCOTT.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1868.

"The Haymakers"

Are coming! Sale of seats at C. C. Mellor's, No. 81 Wood street.

Be Ye Healed.

The tonic and strengthening properties of Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters are unsurpassed by any other Bitters in the known world. This justly renowned compound is made entirely from the most valuable herbs that grow, and its purity and genuineness is guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the general ailments which often attend broken constitution. It is truly marvelous as a curative—indeed, it has performed miracles in restoring health and prolonging life. The evidence in some cases which have attracted notice shows that physicians of the long practice have resorted to it as the only medicine which would bring about the results their own personal skill failed to accomplish. This is the only Tonic, or Bitters, of which it can be said—" *It has never been known to fail.*" Of course, the market is flooded with "Bitters," made to sell—*not to cure*—and the public must be cautioned against them. But Mishler's Herb Bitters are universally known and the demand for it is co-equal, in fact, never before were its merits so generally acknowledged, and its practical help so eagerly sought for. Families keep it constantly in the house—physicians indorse and recommend it—all respectable druggists sell immense quantities of it. Send for a bottle. Don't be without it in your family another day. Begin to use it now. Messrs. Johnstown & Holter, Managers of the Branch House, No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Great Demand

For beautiful Cloaks, Coats, Sacques, Basques, &c., at this season of the year is entirely owing to the fact of the introduction of new and exquisite styles obtained from Paris, London and New York—the great centre of fashion—by our indefatigable townman, Thos. A. Spence, Esq., of No. 75 Market street. Mr. Spence's Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium is daily visited by the ladies from all parts of the surrounding country who examine the elegant garments Mr. Spence has made up and now has on exhibition. There is no man in this line of business who deserves greater praise for his successful efforts to be first in the field with the latest styles and patterns than Mr. Spence, and we will take occasion now to say that he is making very extensive arrangements for the spring trade. We advise our lady readers to give Mr. Spence a call whenever they wish anything in his line. They will find it to their advantage in every respect.

An English and German Job Printing House in Pittsburgh—Messrs. Ertell, Anderson & Co.

Our business men, generally, may not be aware of the fact that one of the most complete Job Printing establishments in the State is located at No. 84 Fifth street, in the Daily *Gazette* Building. One of its chief features is the combination of English and German Job Printing in all its various branches. The facilities absolutely required for giving perfect satisfaction to the patrons of such a Printing Office as this one are necessarily extensive. This firm possess superior advantages for turning out the *best* work, which cannot be surpassed by any other printing house distinctly English or German, therefore we can easily account for the elegant character of their job printing of every description in both the English and German languages, and, also, for the immense amount of patronage they receive. The strictly German trade enjoyed by business men in this vicinity is exceedingly large, and we are surprised that a more direct method of advertising their goods, wares, etc., is not made by them through the medium of our German populace. Posters, circulars, cards, handbills, and announcements printed in German text will arrest the eye and hold the attention of a German in spite of himself, and no printing house in the State can excel Messrs. Ertell, Anderson & Co. in this style of work. They employ a first-class translator for the benefit of their customers who do not understand the German language, and his services are given without extra charge. In all the different kinds of job printing, or, as it is sometimes expressed, printing "anything from an ordinary label to a pondrous dictionary," Messrs. Ertell, Anderson & Co. use the best material—possess the finest and most improved means and appliances, and employ only experienced and skilled journeymen, and their price list—a further inducement shown by them—is one of the most liberal printing concerns in the United States. Give them a trial, and you will have the evidence before your eyes.

Pittsburgh Buggies vs. Eastern Buggies.

A few days ago we directed the attention of our readers to an elegant family Barouche for six passengers, manufactured by Messrs. Stoner & Marlett, at the Union Carriage Manufactory, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn, near St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. Since that day we have seen several of their Buggies, which, for superiority, we think would be hard to excel at the price obtained for them by this firm. These Buggies are certainly equal, if not superior, and as finely finished as any similar vehicles from the boasted manufactories in Eastern cities. The best material in wood and iron is selected for them, and the most skilful workmen that they can employ do the work of construction, decoration and finish. We do not believe that any Eastern firm in this branch of industry can produce a superior buggy to either of those in Messrs. Stoner & Marlett's emporium, at the price set upon them. They are as strong and durable as the eastern buggies, and are much more finely finished. We trust that our readers will not throw their patronage to distant cities, when at home we have a superior article for less money. Drop into the Union carriage emporium and examine these beautiful buggies.

"The Haymakers."

With the best amateur talent in Pittsburgh, on the 18th inst., at the Academy of Music. Secure seats now.

Report of the Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department.

(From the Home Friend.)

All those interested in the subject of Life Assurance must regret that the days are passed when the unbiassed opinions of Prof. Elizur Wright on the subjects presented for his careful investigation and mature deliberation were given as a protection to the public, the insurer and the assured. It is, in a great measure, to the labor and directing mind of this gentleman that Life Assurance in this country owes its present enviable position. Under his supervision the principle was carried out with impetus, and developed new methods, which have met with public favor wherever adopted. It is to be regretted that Mr. Barnes should find it necessary to report after so short a period of long and well established theories of learned and efficient men. The gratuitous suggestion of the Superintendent to the "note" companies "to make all their premiums payable in cash," may suit his personal friends in the Life Insurance fraternity, but the public prefer a more elaborate argument in its favor, before they consent to ignore a principle by which they can effect the same insurance for a smaller amount of money. The Superintendent does not so much object to the "note system" in vogue, as to the *amount* of outstanding premium notes. As the percentage of premium notes is the same, whether a company transact a large or a small business, it is difficult to see why an increase of risks should tend to excite the nerves of the Insurance Superintendent. We are unable to find in the report arguments sufficient to warrant the recommendation; and it seems to us a lame and weak attempt to find fault with companies, and for a purpose not sufficiently apparent in his report. (It is well understood amongst Insurance men, that an item of expenditures of over $181,000.00 in the statement of a certain "Mail Route" company, was for the purpose intendent as "items not stated," may account for this. See "Barnes' Report" page 184.)

Mr. Barnes is either ill advised or is ignorant of the subject upon which he is treating, and it would seem that unseen influences have been at work in preparing the dove-tailed architecture of his statement. We shall not attempt to estimate the value to his official position of this "recommendation." Those of the friends who do a strictly cash business must give it a "cautionary" value. The alarm evinced by the Superintendent, lest "the antithesis of the present halcyon period should be reached, when losses will exceed premiums and income," is astounding. The subject is too well understood, and has been too freely discussed, however, to cause any serious apprehensions in the minds of the public. But we cannot understand why a cash economy could any better withstand such a fatality.

We are hardly prepared to believe that the 90,000 of the 181,246 persons who took out policies of life assurance on the cash system in 1866 will endorse the characteristic opinions of Mr. Barnes, nor are two-thirds of all the Life Assurance Companies in the United States —which are Note Companies—likely to abandon a principle which has long since been proved to be both safe to the insurer and the insured.

The Report in question, is, in all respects, weak, "fat, stale and unprofitable," and reflects little credit upon its author. It is devoid of originality, and is composed of statements unsubstantiated by facts or figures, and is not likely to produce a profound impression outside the marble walls, Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, New York, from whence it emanated.

"The Haymakers."

Foot's Grand Operatic Cantata, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday, February 18th. No extra charge for reserved seats.

A Lady Poisoned in Third Avenue.

Mrs. C. Parker, residing at 522 Third avenue, N. Y., being engaged in the delicate operation of cleaning house, was so unfortunate as to get a small particle of Paris green into a wound on her finger. Great agony was the result. To prevent the virus entering her body, the physicians had her arm lightly corded. The terrible pain made her almost frantic. Getting worse very fast under the medical treatment, she resolved, as a last resort, to go to Dr. Wolcott's office, No. 170 Chatham square, N. Y., and 622 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the Drug Store, where all pain of every nature was advertised as being removed free of charge. The ligature was removed. Dr. Wolcott applied his curious remedy, PAIN PAINT, with a brush. Mrs. Parker went home entirely free from pain and has had no attack since. In all human probability she would have died in a few hours unless immediate relief had come to her rescue. The Doctor is well known to the whole community. He has occupied the present place of business nearly six years. How well he has succeeded is patent to everybody. He established his old standard remedy for Catarrh and colds in the head many years ago, the INSTANT PAIN ANNIHILATOR, the present sales of which are over 100,000 bottles each month. All bottles are sold to everybody under a guarantee, and every patient applying is told so most distinctly. The PAIN PAINT, his new remedy, has present a larger sale than any medicine ever offered to the public in so short a time, and has caused more wonder and consternation among physicians than anything ever before offered. When all medical skill has utterly failed HIS PAINT has saved thousands of hopeless cases already. He keeps his office open till 9 o'clock at night (not open Sundays). He tells the public emphatically not to touch any of his remedies unless in pure outside wrappers.

"The Haymakers,"

At the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, February 18, 1868.

When You Buy an Organ!

Let it be one of *Estey's Cottage Organs*, which are in advance of all other reed instruments made in this country. 1st. Their pure pipe quality of tone, so long sought to be accomplished by other makers, but never perfected until Mr. Estey discovered the secret, and now applies it in his *Cottage Organs*. 2d. Their elaborate articulation, by which the most difficult and rapid musical compositions can be performed. 3d. The attachment of *Carpenter's Patent Vox Humana Tremolo*, the only one in use. By this beautiful arrangement the human voice is perfectly imitated, leaving nothing to be desired. 4th. Their simplicity of construction and durability, not liable to get out of order, so common a fault among all others. The most eminent M. Morgan & Co., ... 19,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Co. (Lonsdale) 11,715

Total coke 183,218

Laughlin & Co. ..... 170 tons limestone
Walters, Watt & Slocum ..... 100 tons sandstone
Loughead & Co. ..... 6 cars lime,
Hagemann & Snyder ..... 5 cars lime.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD (FREIGHT HANDLED).

	Bush. Coal.
Kennedy, Vincent & Co.	1,037
Walnut Hill Coal Co.	6,720
Pittsburgh Coal Works	2,000
Wilkins Grove Coal Co.	9,120
Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Co.	61,100
Chimnahoning Coal Co.	61,100
Fort Pitt Coal Co.	57,440
Pittsburgh Coke and Coal Co.	61,100
Camp Hill Works	61,000
Mansfield Coal and Lime Co.	21,400
D. Steen	76,020

Total coal 353,960
Total coal receipts, bush 1,241,490

Steel Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.

The following are the current prices:

Best quality refined tool steel	19c
Machinery steel	15c
Cast spring steel	15c
German spring steel	15c
Blister steel	11½@12c
Cast plow steel	14c
German plow steel	13c

Copper Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.

Prices are as follows:

Roasters' Coppers 30x60 inches	36c
Bolt Coppers	36c
Sheathing, 16x48 inches	36c
Copper Bottoms, in large quantities, with 5 per cent. off	46c

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14th, 1868.

The drop in the gold premium to-day would indicate a collapse of the impeachment sensation and a subsidence of the other political matters that aided the gold ring. There has really been no cause to justify the late advance in the premium, but the mere opinion that commercially the premium is too high, and has no justification in the condition of trade, the volume of currency and the actual foreign exchanges, might not be a safe criterion in the future, any more than it has frequently been in the past; but something is due to common sense in weighing the daily Washington rumors, and exposing the machinery by which they are brought to bear upon the gold room. And we now add on no light authority that while the political situation at Washington and the Southern States is no worse, to say the least, than a few weeks ago when gold was below 135 per cent., the affairs of finance and banking and currency in Congress are also better in all that concerns taxation and expenditure; the preservation of the public faith; the status of our greenback circulation and the protection and improvement in the business of National banking. There will be no disturbance of the volume of plain greenbacks, one way or the other, as recently fixed by Congress; no refunding of 5-20s, either under threat or apprehension of paying them off in greenbacks; no discretionary authority granted to the Treasury for exchanging and re-exchanging bonds for greenbacks and greenbacks for bonds as in the extraordinary fifth section of Mr. Sherman's bill; no increase of the National Bank currency at the risk and cost of rapidly *reducing* the volume of Treasury greenbacks, as in Mr. Henderson's proposition, and no upsetting the National Bank circulation altogether by substituting, and thus *inflating* greenbacks, as in the Randall bill. The Senate is believed to be thoroughly sound on these points, and the Republican majority in the House are rapidly becoming so.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents.—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾; U. S. 5-30s, '62, 114¾; do '64, 108¾; do '65, May and November, 109¾; do '65, January and July, 107¾; U. S. 10-40s, 104¾; May, 1865, Compounds, 117¾; June 7-30s, 107¾; July 7-30s, 107¾; Gold, 139¾; 5-20s, '67 107¾.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments today:—Gold, 140; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾; 5s, 5-20s, 1862, 114¾; do 1864, 108¾; do 1865, 109¾; U. S. 10-40s, 104¾; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 107¾; do 1867, 107¾; June 7-30s, 107¾; July do, 107¾; May Compounds, 1865, 117¾.

—The railway stock market is strong and active, without any very heavy fluctuations. Fort Wayne is hammered down about as low as it can well be, except that the nett earnings for January show a rather heavy falling off, and may be used by the bears. However, higher prices are confidently looked for in this stock before long, in view of the arrangement anticipated between it and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, of leasing the latter for a stipulated sum per annum. Northwestern preferred is firmly held at about 75@76. Knowing ones speak with high favor of this as a purchase, as the common stock is pretty much all held by the clique who evidently are determined to hold on and carry it higher, and the preferred will the while sympathise and advance.

Produce and General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, February 14, 1868.

There was little or no improvement to note in our general market to-day, and prices were unchanged. Although the Ohio and Monongahela rivers have been again opened, trade has not yet been effected by the resumption of navigation.

The receipts of leading articles of produce by river and railroad since our last were as follows: Flour, 309 barrels; apples, 200 barrels; corn, 278 sacks; wheat, 150 sacks; barley, 208 sacks; rye, 124 sacks; oats, 232 sacks; butter, 22 packages, and bulk meat (none).

Prices are as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, except as otherwise stated:

APPLES—Choice apples are scarce and command $4@6 ₱ bbl.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market continues firm. We quote sales before packing as follows: 10 tcs hams at 17c; 7,000 lbs shoulders at 11c; 4,000 lbs rib sides at 13c; 2,000 lbs clear sides at 14c, and 15 tierces lard at 14c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—We quote full weights bbls at $27 50@28 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Market firm, and sales reported of 20 bbls No 1 at $1 47, and 10 bbls No 2 at 90c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—Choice roll may be quoted at 35@36c ₱ lb, and fair to prime at 30@33c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Full cream common at 18c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Very scarce and command 30c ₱ dozen.

BEANS—Very few in market. Navy are quoted at $4 50 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches are quoted at 10@11c, and apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb, as to quality and amount of parcels.

CRANBERRIES—Choice cultivated cranberries may be quoted at $15@16 ₱ bbl.

SEED—The market for flaxseed is firm at $2 35 ₱ bush. Clover and timothy seeds are dull, the former, in round lots, at $6 50, and the latter at $3 50 ₱ bush.

HOMINY—We quote flint hominy at $6 50@7 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Sales of 18 loads of loose timothy hay at the city markets reported at $15@22 ₱ ton, according to quality. Baled hay 36 loads sold at from $15@22 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—We quote peachblow potatoes at $1 20@1 37 ₱ bbl, or $1 05@1 10 ₱ bush.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen at 18@19c, and Western Reserve at 15c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The grain market continues to rule very dull. There is considerable of corn passing through to Eastern markets, and the Elevator is kept busy making it out, but the only sales of corn reported are 1 car of ear, on the track, at $1, and 450 bushels, from store, at $1 00 ₱ bushel. One car of oats, to arrive, sold at 66c ₱ bushel. We quote oats from first hands at 64@66c, and from store at 68@70c ₱ bushel, and the present sales of which are over 100,000 bottles each month. All bottles are sold to everybody under a guarantee, and every patient applying is told so most distinctly. The PAIN PAINT, his new remedy, has present a larger sale than any medicine ever offered to the public in so short a time, and has caused more wonder and consternation among physicians than anything ever before offered. When all medical skill has utterly failed HIS PAINT has saved thousands of hopeless cases already. He keeps his office open till 9 o'clock at night (not open Sundays). He tells the public emphatically not to touch any of his remedies unless in pure outside wrappers.

"The Haymakers,"

At the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, February 18, 1868.

IT IS THE

LARGEST BAKERY

EVER IN PITTSBURGH.

ALL ORDERS will receive prompt attention. Goods NEATLY PACKED in Barrels, Half Barrels, Boxes and Kegs, and delivered to all parts of the city. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies at short notice.

No. 91 Liberty Street.

SNOWDON WORKS,

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above lines, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

for which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Married:

HAMPTON—TOLD—On Thursday, February 13, 1868, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, Mr. THOMAS HAMPTON, Esq., to ANNIE H. TOLD, of Uniontown, Pa.

Died:

On Friday morning, February 14, at 11½ o'clock, GEORGE WALLACE, only son of W. and E. J. Young.

Funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from the family residence in Collins township. Carriages will leave the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, at 2 o'clock.

WEST—Yesterday, (Friday) afternoon, February 14, JAMES W. WEST, aged fifty-three years.

The funeral will take place THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at half-past two o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Thompson, No. 14 Hay street. Baltimore papers please copy.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.,

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE BAKED IN A

Patent Oven,

THE ONLY ONE IN

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It gives a LIGHTER, SWEETER and more uniformly baked Cracker, consequently more wholesome, than can possibly be produced from any other kind of an Oven. I use the best Flour, and WILL WARRANT my Goods SUPERIOR to any others. I have the GREATEST VARIETY to be found IN MARKET. Capacity of this establishment OVER 100 BBLS. PER DAY.

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LARGEST BAKERY

EVER IN PITTSBURGH.

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for which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Theater Sunday Night.

At the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev. S. F. Scovel will deliver a discourse on "The Struggle for Life," tomorrow (Sunday) evening, in the Old Pittsburgh Theater, Fifth street, at 7½ o'clock. Messrs. Ertell, Anderson & Co.'s, located at No. 84 Fifth street, in the Daily *Gazette* Building. One of its chief features is the combination of English and German Job Printing in all its various branches. The facilities absolutely required for giving perfect satisfaction to the patrons of such a Printing Office as this one are necessarily extensive. This firm possess superior advantages for turning out the *best* work, which cannot be surpassed by any other printing house distinctly English or German, therefore we can easily account for the elegant character of their job printing of every description in both the English and German languages, and, also, for the immense amount of patronage they receive. The strictly German trade enjoyed by business men in this vicinity is exceedingly large, and we are surprised that a more direct method of advertising their goods, wares, etc., is not made by them through the medium of our German populace. Posters, circulars, cards, handbills, and announcements printed in German text will arrest the eye and hold the attention of a German in spite of himself, and no printing house in the State can excel Messrs. Ertell, Anderson & Co. in this style of work. They employ a first-class translator for the benefit of their customers who do not understand the German language, and his services are given without extra charge. In all the different kinds of job printing, or, as it is sometimes expressed, printing "anything from an ordinary label to a pondrous dictionary," Messrs. Ertell, Anderson & Co. use the best material—possess the finest and most improved means and appliances, and employ only experienced and skilled journeymen, and their price list—a further inducement shown by them—is one of the most liberal printing concerns in the United States. Give them a trial, and you will have the evidence before your eyes.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. SW

The "Schomacker" Piano,

The best and cheapest first-class Piano Forte made, contains all the modern improvements—full, rich and sweet in tone—wears better and stands longer in tune than any others, and from $50 to $150 cheaper. Barr, Knake & Buettler, agents, No. 12 St. Clair street.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Lung Disease.

And chronic Catarrh of the head, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His books by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

Its Value is Incalculable.

For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, and allays all pain.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Frightful Prophecies Concerning the End of All Things

Are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the center of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day be at the Equator, and that the Sun is gradually fading! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the first indications of constitutional disease. Suffer liver disease, dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly shorten life. It is certain that the means of protecting the system against the prevailing causes of disease are withheld. The constitutions and physique of the least robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as to render it almost invulnerable, not only to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons. If the immense importance of protective medication is not fully realized hereafter, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be classed among the staples of life, and no family would dare to be without it. The Superintendent of this well be the case, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC RHEUMATISM REMEDY fails often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated SUGAR PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 35 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 25 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease to family practice. Guide and a book of directions $10 00

SIMILAR FAMILY AND TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from ..... $5 to $

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence